Dec 20'22

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man. *December 20, 1922*

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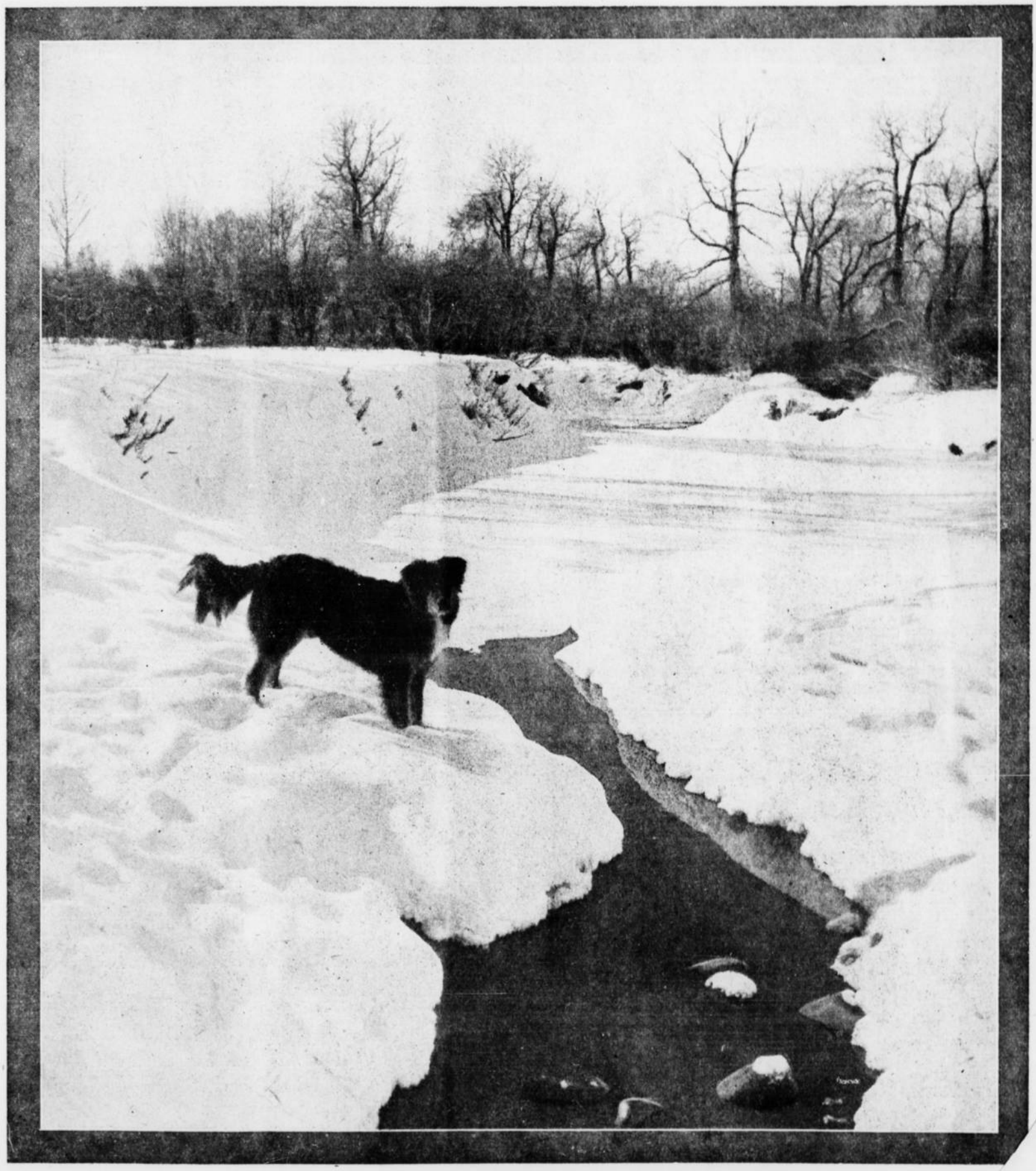

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If your horse lacks pep, if he eats without gaining and has a dull eye, it's a safe bet his stomach is infested with bots or worms, or both.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stocks, or extravagantly-worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Dr. Hopkin's Diagnosis

Veteran Moose Jaw Grain Grower Gives Views on Treatment Necessary to Restore Good Times

MANY farmers drop into The Guide office every week in the year. They come in from all parts of the West to talk over matters of interest with different members of The Guide staff. Quite frequently they have clear-cut ideas of what is wrong with conditions and how they should be remedied. They often, in fact very often, suggest that The Guide should place these views before its readers. The Guide is always ready to report the views of thoughtful farmers aiming towards a solution of the present serious conditions in these provinces. Most of our visitors, however, hesitate to express their views over their own name. The other day, however, we had a call from E. N. Hopkins, the veteran ex-president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, one of the men who came out into this country 40 years ago and homesteaded far ahead of the railroads in the Moose Jaw district. Mr. Hopkins has some very clear cut ideas of what should be done, and does not hesitate to express his views. In the course of his visit the following conversation took place between Mr. Hopkins and a representative of The Guide:

Reporter—You have studied conditions in the West pretty thoroughly, Mr. Hopkins. What do you consider the main cause of the present hard times in the country?

Mr. Hopkins—Well, mainly, I would say the farmer's margin of profit is not sufficient in many cases to meet the interest on his indebtedness.

Reporter—That, of course, is a general statement, but when you consider that we have had the biggest crop in the history of the West, that four years have elapsed since the war ended and the price of wheat is where it is, we must look into the matter more deeply.

Mr. Hopkins—Yes, it is true that four years have elapsed since the close of the war and we have been having what is called the reconstruction period. The fact is, however, that we have scarcely made a start at reconstruction.

Reporter—What do you mean by that, Mr. Hopkins, and how do you explain it?

Mr. Hopkins—Because they (I am speaking now of the farmers) have not seriously taken the first step, which is to make a statement of their assets, not based on what they thought they were worth some years ago, or what they will bring some years hence, but what they are worth under present economic conditions, then list their liabilities and if they should, unfortunately, find their liabilities exceed their assets, there is only one thing to do, meet their creditors and make the readjustment. What I am trying to point out is the fact that we cannot have reconstruction except by a long and painful process (which we all wish to avoid) unless every citizen and his neighbor readjust their own financial relationships.

Reporter—But will the creditors make the adjustment?

Mr. Hopkins—Surely, or do worse. Everyone realizes they must take their share of the loss or everything will collapse. The farmer has never had a say as to the price he would receive for his products or what he would have to pay for his necessities. All he had to do was to work hard, and save, and know the road to town, and the other fellow would do the rest. In a word, the whole trouble is, the farmer has no say in the price he gets for his products, while the other fellow is trying to get prices based on the war price investment. The other fellow will have to reduce his prices sooner or later to the ability of the farmer to pay.

Reporter—What next?

Mr. Hopkins—Educate, organize. Organize, educate, until the West speaks with one voice, then say this country has incurred a tremendous debt, which is still piling up, which must in the final analysis be paid from the savings of the people, and conditions must be made such that the people will be able to save. All federal and local expenditure must be brought down to present economic conditions. It would help and set a good example if our legislators would bring their sessional allowance to pre-war prices and say we will try and scrape along with the $2,500 for the three months' session as they are paid travelling expenses over that amount. When every man in Canada realizes he is a fractional part of the State and is willing to do his part, reconstruction will commence.

Reporter—Well, Doctor, what do you think of the patient's chances of recovery?

Mr. Hopkins—I have examined his anatomy thoroughly and find he is a husky youth and I should say has wonderful recuperating powers, and has tremendous resources in his soil, mines, forests and fisheries. I believe there will be no occasion to use the knife and very little medicine will be required, just a little adjustment of joints that impede the growth. With his natural physique, his youth, his resources, I should say if nothing artificial impedes his progress he should in his manhood be a giant among the nations.

Kota Wheat at Indian Head

The Kota variety of bread wheat has come into prominence on account of its marked resistance to stem rust. While this is an extremely valuable characteristic, yet its other qualities are such as to limit its usefulness to a marked degree.

The first of its drawbacks is low yielding ability as compared with Marquis. Even in a bad rust year such as 1921 it was outyielded by Marquis by 2 bushels and 40 pounds, while in 1922 the difference in favor of Marquis was 12 bushels, the average yields of the two varieties for the two years being—Marquis, 42 bushels and 20 pounds; Kota, 35 bushels.

In addition to low yielding power, it is extremly weak in the straw and these two factors destroy its value to the practical farmer in spite of its rust-resisting qualities and render it of more value to the plant breeder than to the farmer.—N. D. Mackenzie.

Volume of Cattle Marketings

Speaking of the unexpectedly heavy run of cattle on U.S. and Canadian stockyards up to the end of November, J. F. Booth, Saskatchewan Markets Commissioner, says:

"A situation is revealed that should not pass unnoticed by the stockmen of Western Canada. It is stated that this year's arrivals from the range have shown an unusually high average of head per car, thus indicating that stock is being marketed younger and lighter than was the case a few years ago. It indicates, too, that the day of grass beef as an important factor on the big livestock markets of the States would be a thing of the past, and that from now on packers will have to depend largely on the produce of the feed lots to keep their plants running in summer and fall, as well as in winter and spring. If the corn belt stockmen are to have a larger share in beef production they will no doubt plan accordingly. Western Canada can view such a change in conditions in two ways. The demand for younger beef and 'baby beef' depletes herds much more rapidly and the quicker maturing types are consequently sought for. In the second place, in spite of the U.S. tariff wall of two cents a pound against our cattle, hundreds are crossing the line weekly, and in order to meet the demand for nice quality two to two and a half year-old stuff we shall do well to keep closely in touch with the market requirements and the trend of the U.S. beef trade."

There never was a cow so scrubby as to feed her calf skim-milk. Moral: Without something to replace the butter fat extracted you can only expect scrubby calves.

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It will pay you to come to Canada's largest, best equipped and most up-to-date Dental Office, owned and operated by

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Dunning on Marketing

Saskatchewan Premier Outlines Co-operative Wheat Pool

ON Friday evening, December 15, Hon. C. A. Dunning, premier of Saskatchewan, was entertained at a banquet at Saskatoon, and in the course of his address he made the following remarks on wheat marketing:

There is no doubt that the people of Saskatchewan are not satisfied with the system of grain marketing now in use and have been expressing their dissatisfaction continuously since the Canadian Wheat Board of 1919 went out of existence.

Most people are familiar with later developments in regard to this question, but for convenience I might recite that an effort was made through the medium of legislation enacted at Ottawa, supplemented by provincial legislation in Saskatchewan and Alberta, to reinstate the wheat board for the 1922 crop. The attempt failed because men could not be found possessing the necessary qualifications from a business point of view and also the necessary public confidence who were willing to undertake the task of directing a compulsory wheat board.

The position now is that the federal legislation stands on the statute books of Canada and is renewable for another year by the governor-general-in-council. If the federal legislation is continued the Saskatchewan legislation can also be renewed for another year by order of the lieutenant-governor-in-council of the province.

I must say in passing that the "open market" method by which the present crop has been handled has undoubtedly produced better results, so far as price is concerned, than many of those most familiar with the business expected when the harvest season opened. We have experienced a very unusual trend of prices—under pressure of the heaviest deliveries of grain Western Canada has ever experienced, the price nevertheless continued to rise instead of fall. I am not attributing this condition to open marketing, but would like to say that in my judgment the British importer, in looking after his own business of distributing our wheat in the British Isles and to continental countries, has performed a service to the farmers of Western Canada during the last three months of tremendous value. The fact that the British importer has been able to re-establish his trade connections with continental countries after the period of war control boards to an extent which has enabled him to successfully merchandise the enormous quantities of wheat which we have delivered during the past two months stands greatly to the credit of the initiative and business genius of the British importer.

Autocratic Powers Unlikely

However, many of our people are insistently demanding that a compulsory wheat board be put into operation for 1923. Most of those making the demand desire amendments to the existing federal legislation before the board is brought into being. None have suggested that the existing provincial legislation can be improved upon in this connection. Briefly, what is asked for by some with respect to federal legislation is that the proposed board should be placed above the law; that it should be made impossible for anyone to enter suit against the board in the courts. Second, the demand is made that the board be given control over the selling of flour in the same manner as wheat from one end of Canada to the other. And, third, that the board should be given power in connection with transportation, both lake and rail, in order that the transportation of wheat might proceed according to the desires of the board regardless of the needs of other commodities. All these suggestions may fall within the legislative jurisdiction of the parliament of Canada, but are certainly not within the power of the Saskatchewan legislature to enact. I do not intend to discuss the merits of these suggestions tonight except to say that I certainly would be very much surprised if a free parliament of a free people would ever consent, except in war time, to create an autocracy with the unchecked power suggested.

I stated in the legislature last summer that I did not believe in the permanent application of the principle of compulsion in trade; that its application could only be defended as an expediency to meet an emergency—such an emergency as confronted us during the war and during the re-adjustment period immediately following. I do not know of any public man in Western Canada nor any responsible farmer leader who has ever advocated a permanent compulsory wheat board. The farmer leaders especially, have made it clear that a compulsory wheat board is an expedient to deal with an emergent condition and in order to give time for the development of a free marketing system which would enable the farmer to secure the maximum value for his product in the markets of the world.

Farmers' Companies

Several months have passed since it became apparent that the wheat board could not function for this year. It was surely reasonable to expect that in the meantime some progress would have been made by the representative farmers' organizations in evolving a permanent marketing scheme. Instead we find

Continued on Page 15

270,000 EXTRA CREDIT OFFER

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THEN

240,000 EXTRA CREDITS

WILL BE GIVEN FOR EACH $10.00 WORTH OF SUBSCRIPTIONS SENT IN FROM DEC. 28TH TO JAN. 17TH, THE LAST DAY OF THE CAMPAIGN

A large number of candidates have had their names withdrawn from this list on account of their failure to send in subscriptions up to this time. However, if your name has been withdrawn you have the opportunity to continue as a candidate if you decide to get busy immediately. There are a few more who are not making any great effort. These names, too, will be withdrawn unless a little life is shown during the next two weeks.

Don't Be Fooled

Remember this offer of 270,00 Extra Credits is positively the largest credit offer during the remainder of the campaign. Don't hold your subscriptions over December 27 in the hope that a larger number of credits will be given for subscriptions, as after this date this offer is reduced as shown above and remains the same till January 17, the closing day of the campaign. SEND IN EVERY POSSIBLE SUBSCRIPTION BY WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, AND GET THE LARGEST NUMBER OF CREDITS POSSIBLE FOR YOUR WORK.

Are these Prizes worth while? Your efforts from now on will show just what prize you are working for. If it is the Oldsmobile, get busy; show your friends —show yourself—that you are out to win.

SUBSCRIBERS—BOOST YOUR CANDIDATE
CANDIDATES—BOOST THE GUIDE

Candidates Nominated

The candidates' names appearing below are those whose nominations were received up to and including Wednesday, December 13. Nominations received after this date will appear in the January 3 issue.

	Credits
Aamodt, H., Horse Lake, Sask.	60,500
Abrahamson, E. R., Livelong, Sask.	110,100
Agar, John W., Harehills, Sask.	60,100
Allen, Mrs. Lee Roy, Macklin, Sask.	623,900
Anderson, H. W., Sibbald, Alta.	623,000
Anderson, Sam, Kelwood, Man.	623,000
Andersen, Anton, Biggar, Sask.	110,100
Anderson, J. E., Pilot Mound, Man.	227,200
Armstrong, R. W., Makinak, Man.	40,000
Armstrong, W. H., Woolchester, Alta.	40,000
Baird, C. H., Morden, Man.	623,000
Baker, R., Piapot, Sask.	76,100
Ball, D. G., Wycollar, Sask.	40,100
Bandle, W. E., Hawarden, Sask.	190,100
Barber, V., Adair, Sask.	40,000
Bates, J. H., Portage la Prairie, Man.	623,600
Bayer, S., Kitscoty, Alta.	623,100
Beaubier, F., Travers, Alta.	120,100
Becker, O., Carbon, Alta.	623,000
Bell, C. R., Harding, Man.	623,900
Bellerose, Wm., St. Albert, Alta.	623,100
Bergsteinson, G., Alameda, Sask.	110,100
Beunid, Mrs. H. T., Hawarden, Sask.	90,200
Billsten, J. H., Malmo, Alta.	623,000
Binns, Mrs. G., Sintaluta, Sask.	210,700
Bisgaard, C., Millicent, Alta.	623,000
Black, J., Kenaston, Sask.	623,400
Blackburn, A., Prince George, B.C.	623,100
Blackwell, R. H., Harding, Man.	151,300
Bloeker, E., Meadowvale, Man.	50,000
Boes, J., Bindloss, Alta.	623,000
Bostock, J. W., McLean, Sask.	623,000
Bowie, Wm., Vulcan, Alta.	623,600
Boyson, W., Chipman, Alta.	623,700
Braaten, A., Shackelton, Sask.	210,100
Brownridge, R. H., Grandview, Man.	380,000
Brown, W. F., Lemberg, Sask.	350,000
Bruce, T., Rosebank, Man.	308,400
Bucotarl, K., Limerick, Sask.	15,000
Buhler, J. J., Dalmeny, Sask.	63,700
Burnham, A. S., Milk River, Alta.	623,000
Cairns, W., Crystal City, Man.	15,000
Cameron, C. C., Brownfield, Alta.	623,000
Campbell, M. H., Grandview, Man.	110,000
Campbell, Miss N., Cypress River, Man.	196,700
Campbell, R. J., Central Butte, Sask.	623,300
Campbell, Miss L., Wawota, Sask.	504,400
Cardiff, S., Govan, Sask.	623,100
Carlin, C. L., Wildeview, Sask.	190,000
Carlson, O., Doley, Alta.	623,800
Case, J. F., Lacedena, Sask.	623,300
Cates, Miss E., McLean, Sask.	137,000
Chambers, P. H., Fairfax, Man.	623,100
Church, G., Conquest, Sask.	623,700
Clary, H. D., Gilbert Plains, Man.	120,100
Clayton, Mrs. H. W., Gladstone, Man.	623,000
[illegible]nt, G. R., Stephenfield, Man.	103,000
Cline, F., Belbeck, Sask.	623,400
Coughlin, T. G., Lemberg, Sask.	40,100
Cummings, J. F., Semans, Sask.	623,500
Cummings, M., Castor, Alta.	623,500
Curtis, L. G., Brookdale, Man.	157,100
Dalky, H. J., Morris, Man.	555,000
Dancey, B. W., Strathmore, Alta.	110,000
Davidson, Miss G., Millbrook, Man.	623,000
Dieconson, H., Kitscoty, Alta.	40,100
Dillenbeck, C. H., Orion, Alta.	80,200
Dingman, C., Artland, Sask.	76,100
Dunham, E. T., Bromhead, Sask.	70,000
Dunlop, J. N., Dunrea, Man.	623,100
Dunlop, Miss B., Kelliher, Sask.	313,100
Dunlop, S., Neepawa, Man.	60,000
Edgington, H. J., Star City, Sask.	623,000
Eggan, H. O., Ohaton, Alta.	623,000
Elinal, F. J., Kronau, Sask.	623,000
Emms, F. W., Mrs., Winnipeg, Man.	110,100
Farnell, G. V., Sonningdale, Sask.	130,400
Fieseler, H. W., Langenbury, Sask.	182,000
Fenn, I. L., Raymore, Sask.	110,000
Finlayson, A., Cupar, Sask.	623,900
Finayson, G., Cupar, Sask.	111,200
Fisher, R. T., Gainsboro, Sask.	623,100
Fletcher, Mrs. E. C., Hazenmore, Sask.	623,200
Fogelberg, C., Foam Lake, Sask.	559,500
Fowler, A. J., Swan River, Man.	15,000
Foxcroft, C., Macrorie, Sask.	208,600
Franson, A., Colonsay, Sask.	623,100
Frederickson, F., Calder, Sask.	110,000
Gabrielson, M., Leslie, Sask.	94,100
George, Miss M., Bowell, Alta.	623,000
Gibbons, R., Brandon, Man.	40,000
Gillette, H. L., Shaunavon, Sask.	623,900
Goguillot, Miss M., Rochester, Alta.	623,400
Goodman, T., Glenboro, Man.	623,200
Gordon, W. E., Selkirk, Man.	623,200
Goshko, D., Vermilion, Alta.	110,100
Grant, J. G., St. Louis, Sask.	40,000
Gray, A. G., Rocanville, Sask.	110,000
Grimson, S., Red Deer, Alta.	623,200
Gryszezuk, M., Howell, Sask.	50,100
Gulbranson, G. E., Gunderson, Sask.	623,100
Haines, G. S., Oxbow, Sask.	110,200
Halliday, Miss B., Oakburn, Man.	190,000
Hallsen, Miss S., Winnipeg, Man.	40,000
Hand, H., Virden, Man.	182,100
Hancock, A. B., Kitscoty, Alta.	623,200
Hanson, J. A., Ferintosh, Alta.	623,000
Harrison, M., Allegra, Man.	40,100
Harrison, A. F., Claresholm, Alta.	220,000
Hart, J., Pierson, Man.	623,000
Hawkes, Miss E., Harehills, Sask.	623,000
Hetherington, Mrs. M., Kelliher, Sask.	623,100
Hoge, H. W., Floral, Sask.	623,700
Holland, S. J., Springfield, Man.	623,100
Hooper, P. R., Paddle River, Alta.	623,100
Horlay, W. J., Barwick, Ont.	60,100
Hough, A. A., Camrose, Alta.	623,200
Howe, Mrs. O. R., Mitchellton, Sask.	623,200
Hunte, E. C., Darlingford, Man.	623,000
Hunter, W. H., Olds, Alta.	623,100
Hyde, L., Westlock, Alta.	250,200
Hyra, C. H., Silverton, Man.	39,000
Ihme, F., Coutts, Alta.	623,300
Irving, W. E., Star City, Sask.	623,300
Jackson, T. I., Indian Head, Sask.	110,000
Jaegle, G. F., Liberty, Sask.	623,900
Jacobson, Nels, Product, Sask.	184,000
Johnson, C. B., Wynyard, Sask.	623,000
Johnson, Miss S., Minnewaken, Man.	50,500
Johnson, C., Manson, Man.	623,100
Johnson, C. H., Bulyea, Sask.	590,100
Jordhoy, S., Morrin, Alta.	110,400
Kallio, C. J., Tantallon, Sask.	110,000
Kawula, F., Calder, Sask.	100,100
Kelly, D. R., Harris, Sask.	620,000
Kern, H. V., Hanna, Alta.	119,100
Kilpatrick, H. G., Dufrost, Man.	40,100
Klaudeman, F., Stalwart, Sask.	623,000
Kolb, E. B., Herbert, Sask.	623,000
Kraemer, F., Calgary, Alta.	623,600
Lake, Miss B., Asquith, Sask.	40,000
Lambert, M., Ohaton, Alta.	623,500
Lanning, E. G., Chaplin, Sask.	623,000
Larsen, E., Hitchcock, Sask.	623,100
Leckie, C., Portreeve, Sask.	40,000
Lee, A. T., Daleview, Sask.	40,000
Leidl, Mrs. P., Leipzig, Sask.	623,500
Leslie, W. J., Tate, Sask.	40,200
Levere, E. L., Liberty, Sask.	623,100
Lilwall, W. H., Battleford, Sask.	102,000
Linde, H. F., Wadena, Sask.	39,100
Lingjerde, P. B., Foremost, Alta.	60,000
Lints, A., Decker, Man.	623,000
Locken, G. C., Hyas, Sask.	40,000
Lockhart, Mrs. E. H., Lidstone, Man.	623,200
Lowe, H. B., Baildon, Sask.	623,400
Lund, G. W., Maryfield, Sask.	110,100
Lutz, A., Yellowgrass, Sask.	40,100
MacDonald, Mrs. F. E., Cayley, Alta.	623,000
Mackintosh, D., Bowsman River, Man.	80,100
Magnusson, J., Belmont, Man.	623,400
Magnusson, Miss L., Admiral, Sask.	60,200
Maloney, G., Kaleida, Man.	623,100
Maloney, P., Carmichael, Sask.	623,000
Mantz, T., Hilda, Alta.	167,000
Marcoux, Miss M. A., Viscount, Sask.	623,000
Masson, C. T., Wood Bay, Man.	623,000
Matlock, O., Champion, Alta.	40,000
Mathewson, R. J., Woodnorth, Man.	623,300
Mauch, C., Three Hills, Alta.	40,100
Mealey, Miss M. A., Minto, Man.	623,000
Meier, T., Luseland, Sask.	60,100
Meinyshok, M.A., Petrofka, Sask.	15,000
Miller, P. E., Firdale, Man.	40,900
Miller, C., Ponoka, Alta.	70,000
Miller, Miss L. G., Elbow, Sask.	60,000
Mitchell, Miss T. G., Hughenden, Alta.	623,100
Moerike, F., Dummer, Sask.	39,000
Montgomery, H., Qu'Appelle, Sask.	623,400
Moon, G. A., Rainy River, Ont.	623,100
Moore, W. H. J., Willowbrooke, Sask.	623,100
Morden, C., Tilston, Man.	623,000
Moreland, J. Jr., Crystal City, Man.	623,100
Morrin, Miss E. M., La Fleche, Sask.	623,000
Morrison, J. C., Old Wives, Sask.	65,100
Morton, W. L., Lauder, Man.	623,900
Murray, O. G., Rapid City, Man.	60,100
Mutual, L. D., Zawale, Alta.	15,000
McArthur, Mrs. H., Dauphin, Man.	623,500
McCorquodale, Mrs. J. G., Deepdale, Man.	623,000
McCowle, Miss M., Dauphin, Man.	150,400
McCreight, Mrs. W. E., Klintonal, Sask.	150,000
McDougall, Mrs. W. F., Rhein, Sask.	40,100
McFadden, Mrs. L., Glenella, Man.	623,800
McGorman, A. O., Arden, Man.	110,100
McKay, Mrs. A., Kisbey, Sask.	40,100
McKenzie, L. J., Lethbridge, Alta.	623,100
McLachlan, Mrs. G. M., Hardisty, Alta.	623,400
McLean, J., Welwyn, Sask.	623,100
McMillan, D. A., Arden, Man.	110,000
McPeak, C., Doley, Alta.	623,000
McQueen, W. J., Langruth, Man.	623,800
McTavish, R., Angusville, Man.	80,100
McVetty, R. F., Swan River, Man.	623,500
Neilson, Mrs. R., Prince Albert, Sask.	623,800
Neilson, C. P., Craik, Sask.	60,100
Noble, W. C., Semans, Sask.	623,000
Norris, M., Eston, Sask.	150,000
Norris, Mrs. D. A., Medicine Hat, Alta.	623,000
Olafson, A., Eston, Sask.	110,100
Oliver, A. C., Decker, Man.	623,000
Ostopovitch, J. P., Theodore, Sask.	110,900
Paddock, A. E., Biggar, Sask.	623,100
Paterson, Miss A. I., Kenton, Man.	70,000
Patterson, W. J., Moosomin, Sask.	590,000
Pearson, O., Kipling, Sask.	623,100
Pearson, W., Edberg, Alta.	91,300
Pearson, J. O., Daysland, Alta.	623,000
Pederson, E. A., Gilby, Alta.	40,200
Peterson, Mrs. H. P., Warner, Alta.	540,300
Peters, D. J., Bangor, Sask.	40,100
Peto, H., Emerson, Man.	623,500
Phillips, W., Carsland, Alta.	623,300
Pieper, E. C., Pense, Sask.	623,200
Pierrier, S., Baird, Ont.	110,000
Pittman, F. J., Warner, Alta.	623,000
Prestilen, N., Hughenden, Alta.	623,000
Price, J. S., Delisle, Sask.	623,100
Pridham, L., Southey, Sask.	110,100
Reckseidler, L., Dewet, Man.	623,000
Reesor, L. G., Keeler, Sask.	40,000
Reed, G. A., Binscarth, Man.	101,100
Reynolds, R., Killarney Lake, Alta.	623,100
Richards, W. T., Vonda, Sask.	610,000
Richardson, Miss E., Alameda, Sask.	623,500
Roach, W., Douglason, Sask.	623,500
Roberts, W. J., Ponoka, Alta.	623,600
Robertson, A., Crossfield, Alta.	110,300
Robinson, H. H., Griffin, Sask.	140,300
Rollins, D. J., Balgonie, Sask.	60,100
Romanchok, W. M., Stockholm, Sask.	110,000
Rongeau, J., Sperling, Man.	102,000
Ross, R., Deloraine, Man.	137,000
Russell, Mrs. J. F., Carman, Man.	623,400
Rowe, W., Lenore Lake, Sask.	40,000
Ryckman, A. H., Monitor, Alta.	40,000
Sagnes, E., Birch River, Man.	623,900
Salter, Mrs. O. W., Graysville, Man.	110,000
Scamahorn, B. J., Traux, Sask.	110,000
Schous, Wm., St. Boswells, Sask.	40,000
Schultz, Wm., Artland, Sask.	623,000
Sharpe, G. E., Marshall, Sask.	623,200
Shaw, Mrs. C. E., Swan River, Man.	623,200
Shelstad, T. W., Torquay, Sask.	623,100
Sigalet, J., Ferintosh, Alta.	150,100
Simonson, H., Dunblane, Sask.	623,100
Sinclair, G., Belvoir, Sask.	623,500
Sisson, C., Elva, Man.	623,100
Smith, Mrs. F., Kedleston, Sask.	623,500
Smith, D., Edgerton, Alta.	623,500
Smith, J. M., McLeod, Alta.	623,400
Smith, B., Somerset, Man.	15,100
Spence, Mrs. R., Moosomin, Sask.	623,100
Stapleton, P., Kincaid, Sask.	623,100
Stevenson, W., Woodnorth, Man.	623,400
Stratford, E. A., McGrath, Alta.	623,100
Strum, W. M., Windthorst, Sask.	40,100
Sturlaugson, S. J., Elfros, Sask.	623,100
Stutt, Mrs. W. G., Vandura, Sask.	623,800
Swanson, Miss E., Woodnorth, Man.	60,200
Swinehart, H., Huntoon, Sask.	623,100
Tanger, A. A., Holden, Alta.	40,100
Thibalt, Mrs. E., Halkirk, Alta.	60,100
Thies, P. E., Wroxton, Sask.	623,200
Thiessen, A., Dalmeny, Sask.	15,000
Thomas, J., Walpole, Sask.	623,000
Thompson, J. B., Amaranth, Man.	623,000
Thorbergson, T., Churchbridge, Sask.	623,400
Timmons, T. E., Carnduff, Sask.	40,000
Tinant, E., East End, Sask.	623,100
Tobin, J. W., Leduc, Alta.	623,300
Tourond, A., Delisle, Sask.	110,100
Turnbull, Miss F., Stockton, Man.	40,000
Viberg, E., Stockholm, Sask.	623,000
Vloopman, A., Tide Lake, Alta.	60,100
Waffle, Mrs. W., Strasbourg, Sask.	623,100
Waldron, J., Glenevis, Alta.	40,200
Walko, M., Glen Emo, Man.	623,100
Wardle, G. E., Daly, Man.	110,100
Ware, F. J., Odessa, Sask.	623,600
Watson, Mrs. C., Mitchellton, Sask.	110,100
Watts, H. W., Vancouver, B.C.	40,000
Weberg, Miss D., Blaine Lake, Sask.	110,000
Wesley, J. A., Indian Head, Sask.	110,000
Wickland, E. E., Stayner Hall, Sask.	623,300
Williams, B. M., Herschel, Sask.	623,100
Willmer, Miss A., Davidson, Sask.	623,100
Wood, F. W., Vegreville, Alta.	140,200
Young, S. B., Newdale, Man.	623,300
Zarowny, Miss N., Kenville, Man.	623,100

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 20, 1922

The Christmas Season

The Guide extends to all its readers hearty Christmas greetings, realizing at the same time that Christmas this year the world over will be more scanty in its cheer than usual. But aside from material aspects the Christmas season under Christian influence symbolizes the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God. It is the season when we are brought to realize more clearly that man is in the largest sense his brother's keeper and that no man can clear himself of all responsibility for things that are wrong in the world. That conception of civilized and Christianized society needs to be stressed more and more. The Christmas season is one also which should turn mankind to a consideration of the Sermon on the Mount, that matchless chart for human guidance. Perhaps we need generally a re-awakening to the significance of the Christmas season and that after all we may have been laying too much stress upon its material aspects.

Prairie Fruit Growing

Men are still living who knew this country before it had a mile of railway and when thousands of buffalo grazed where now are large cities and thickly dotted farmsteads. There are farmers in Manitoba today who recall when they attempted to grow wheat outside the accepted narrow wheat belt along the Red River they were considered to have lost their senses. Thousands remember when Brandon was the "limit" of the wheat zone, which later was extended by adventurous pioneers into Saskatchewan, and gradually on to the Rocky Mountains. Practically within the space of one generation this fabled land of ice and snow, this great buffalo pasture, home of the Indian and empire of the fur trader, has become the world's greatest wheat-producing area. It has been settled and provided with all the facilities of civilization more rapidly than has ever been known in any such vast area in the history of the world. What will the next generation do for this country?

These introductory remarks are but to clear the way for a brief consideration of the possibilities of fruit growing on these prairies. Those people who suggested a few years ago that fruit could be grown in this country were laughed at, yet today it is safe to predict that within a comparatively few years many lines of imported fruit will be crowded off our local markets by home production. On the prairies and through the woods of this country are growing wild plums, cherries, grapes, raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries, red and black currants, saskatoons, Pembinas, buffalo berries and blueberries, cranberries and other native fruits. All these are perfectly hardy. They come through our coldest winters with a smile and gladden our hearts with the beauty and fragrance of their bloom in the springtime and bear fruit abundantly in the summer and fall. With such a wide range of hardy native stock, all that is needed is the plant breeder, the patient, painstaking horticulturist, who will select from our best native strains as well as cross breed with the tenderer and more luscious fruits of the South and East. This work is being done now on a considerable scale.

For more than 25 years Prof. N. E. Hansen, of South Dakota, has been engaged in developing hardy fruits and other products for the northwestern states. He has explored Siberia from end to end and placed that country under contribution. Men like A. P. Stevenson, of Morden, and W. J. Boughen, of Valley River, during the past quarter century have rendered a service to this country which can never possibly be fully appreciated. It is due to the patient and untiring efforts of such men as we have mentioned and others that we now have a considerable range of improved hardy fruits in this country and an ever-brightening promise for the future. Raspberries, strawberries, crabapples, plums, currants and gooseberries are now beyond the experimental stage in this country as cultivated fruits, perfectly hardy and of quality that compares favorably with the best produced in any land. Another ten years will spread these fruits all over the prairie provinces, and the horticulturists will undoubtedly give us improved strains of our other hardy native fruits.

The planting of windbreaks and shelter belts around the farmsteads itself gives a wonderfully homelike touch to the bald-headed prairie. But when the growing of fruit as well as vegetable gardens in the shelter of these plantations becomes general it will profoundly affect not only the economic life but also the mental outlook of our whole population. More of us will have the feeling that this is our home, the place where we are going to stay, and not that feeling which is and has been entirely too prevalent, that we are merely visitors.

Dunning's Wheat Pool Scheme

In his Saskatoon speech last week Premier Dunning dealt somewhat plainly with the wheat marketing problem, as quoted elsewhere in this issue. In referring to the action of the Council of Agriculture he apparently overlooked the decision actually arrived at by the council to accept both the provincial and federal legislation now on the statute books. This decision was reached because it was apparent to all that there was no other prospect of getting a wheat board to handle the 1923 crop. The council has not, therefore, asked for the extra powers referred to by Mr. Dunning.

It is quite true, as Mr. Dunning says, that there is no standard by which to measure the efficiency of a compulsory wheat board. Such a wheat board constitutes a monopoly in wheat marketing and its operation may be capable or otherwise. There is no method of comparison to decide whether the price it secures is or is not the full market value.

It is a certainty, however, that the majority of wheat growers in this country want the wheat board for at least one more year and will not be satisfied until they get it. True, the appointment of the wheat board in 1919 raised a storm of protest from farmers who feared that the initial price of $2.15 would be the final price. However, abnormal circumstances developed which enabled the wheat board to sell the crop at unparalleled prices and the storm of protest melted into showers of gratification when the first dividend was declared. The second dividend set the seal of approval upon the operations of the wheat board, and quite naturally, from that day to this the majority of wheat growers have looked forward to the appointment of a wheat board to market another crop. The legislative machinery is now in readiness, both federally and provincially, except in Manitoba, and that will undoubtedly be ready early in the new year. The wheat growers have asked for another wheat board for the marketing of their own wheat at their own expense, and there is no body of farmers in this country that has voiced any opposition to it. The wheat board system should be given a fair trial for the marketing of the 1923 crop.

We have stated previously that we do not believe in the wheat board system nor any other governmental marketing system as a permanent one for this country. We believe that the farmers would be in revolt, and justly so, against any governmental or autocratic monopolistic system of wheat marketing within two years after its inception, because it could not possibly give general satisfaction for any longer period. For that reason we believe the farmers must take steps without delay to organize their own co-operative marketing system. Mr. Dunning is correct in stating that the two farmers' companies have a magnificent grain marketing equipment, completely owned and controlled by the farmers. Mr. Dunning's suggestion is for a co-operative wheat pool operated jointly by the two companies in open competition with the regular marketing system. Whether or not this may prove to be feasible time alone will disclose, but we do believe that the two great farmer-owned companies that are completely under the control of the wheat growers of this country and who have altogether 58,000 farmer stockholders, must be the important factor in the development of any co-operative wheat marketing system.

Bank Act Enquiry

The Canadian Council of Agriculture beyond question voiced an opinion that is widespread throughout Canada, when at its recent meeting it passed a resolution asking for a royal commission to enquire into our banking system on the following terms:

> Whereas, the centralization of control of the banking power of Canada as evidenced in the decrease in the number of banks in the Dominion—which has declined from 37 in 1902 to 17 in 1922—is not in the best interests of the country, since it places the credit and finances necessary for the successful development of the country in the hands of the comparatively few men who form the directorships of these banks, giving them thereby a power, which, however carefully used, may not as a principle be safely entrusted to them.
>
> And, whereas, the present Bank Act confers upon the existing banks the sole right to circulate currency and the right to issue bank notes, which right in some other Anglo-Saxon countries has been wholly or partially withdrawn.
>
> And, whereas, it is in the public interest that the greatest possible safeguards should be embodied in legislation looking to the protection of shareholders and depositors, and supplying the needs of the public generally in the conduct of banking business.
>
> And, whereas, banking reform in other countries has frequently been preceded by an impartial and thorough investigation of the whole question;
>
> Therefore be it resolved that the Canadian Council of Agriculture go on record as favoring the appointment of a royal commission to enquire generally into the whole question of the Canadian banking system in the light of the experience of other Anglo-Saxon countries, with a view to improvements that will protect the public against the dangers of centralization and the power that will inherently develop through the operation of the special privileges at present enjoyed by the banks; and more particularly that such a commission should enquire into and report upon: (a) the advisability of creating one or more banks in Canada, combining the best features of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia and the Federal Reserve Banks of the U.S.; (b) taking out of the hands of the chartered banks the power of issue and confining that power solely to the National Banks or to a Department of Government itself, this to be done in a manner that will give a fair opportunity to existing banks to adjust themselves to the new conditions; (c) enquire into the advisability of amending our existing legislation to permit the establishment of banks with local capital serving loc-

(d) to report on the best methods of federal supervision and inspection.

That such a commission should be appointed at as early a date as possible, and should be composed of three impartial men, one an economist of standing and repute in Canada, one a man with banking experience but without present banking affiliation, and one of standing in the commercial life of the country but not a bank director.

There is a decided menace in the rapid concentration and control of banks and credit in the hands of a few men. These men are no doubt as well qualified as any in Canada who could be selected for the responsibility, yet there is a very grave menace to the nation in leaving such control in private hands, and particularly in the hands of such a small number of individuals. Other aspects of our banking system also need looking into. We need to know whether we have the very best system for the development of the nation into which Canada is now beginning to expand. There will probably be powerful though silent opposition to the appointment of a royal commission to carry out such an enquiry. It is therefore necessary that all organizations that favor such an enquiry should place themselves on record and notify their local member, the prime minister and the minister of finance of their desires.

Agriculture and Tariffs

The tariff controversy, as it affects the farmers, is taking a significant and somewhat ominious turn for the consumers in the United States. The protection of 30 cents a bushel given in the Fordney-McCumber tariff act is not realized in the market price of wheat, and the supporters of the act have to put up an explanation. Their explanation is that the farmers do not take advantage of tariff protection as other classes of producers do, and until they do this they will never be able to realize in the prices of their produce the value of their tariff protection.

Their argument runs somewhat like this: Wheat is produced in excess of the consuming capacity of the United States, and the surplus which is exported determines the price which is received for the whole. As long, therefore, as a substantial portion of the total wheat produced in the country is exported the price will be determined by export value and a tariff on wheat will be unavailing to raise prices. To get the full advantage of a protective duty on wheat the the farmers should curtail wheat production to a point approximating home consumption. The duty will give the command of the home market and the price of wheat will rise to include the value of the duty, in other words an increase of 30 cents a bushel, for no wheat can be imported without paying that amount of duty. This argument is naturally creating some alarm, for it means a reduction of approximately 30 per cent. in wheat production, and normally the United States is travelling fast by increase of population to the place where the home market would absorb all the production of wheat.

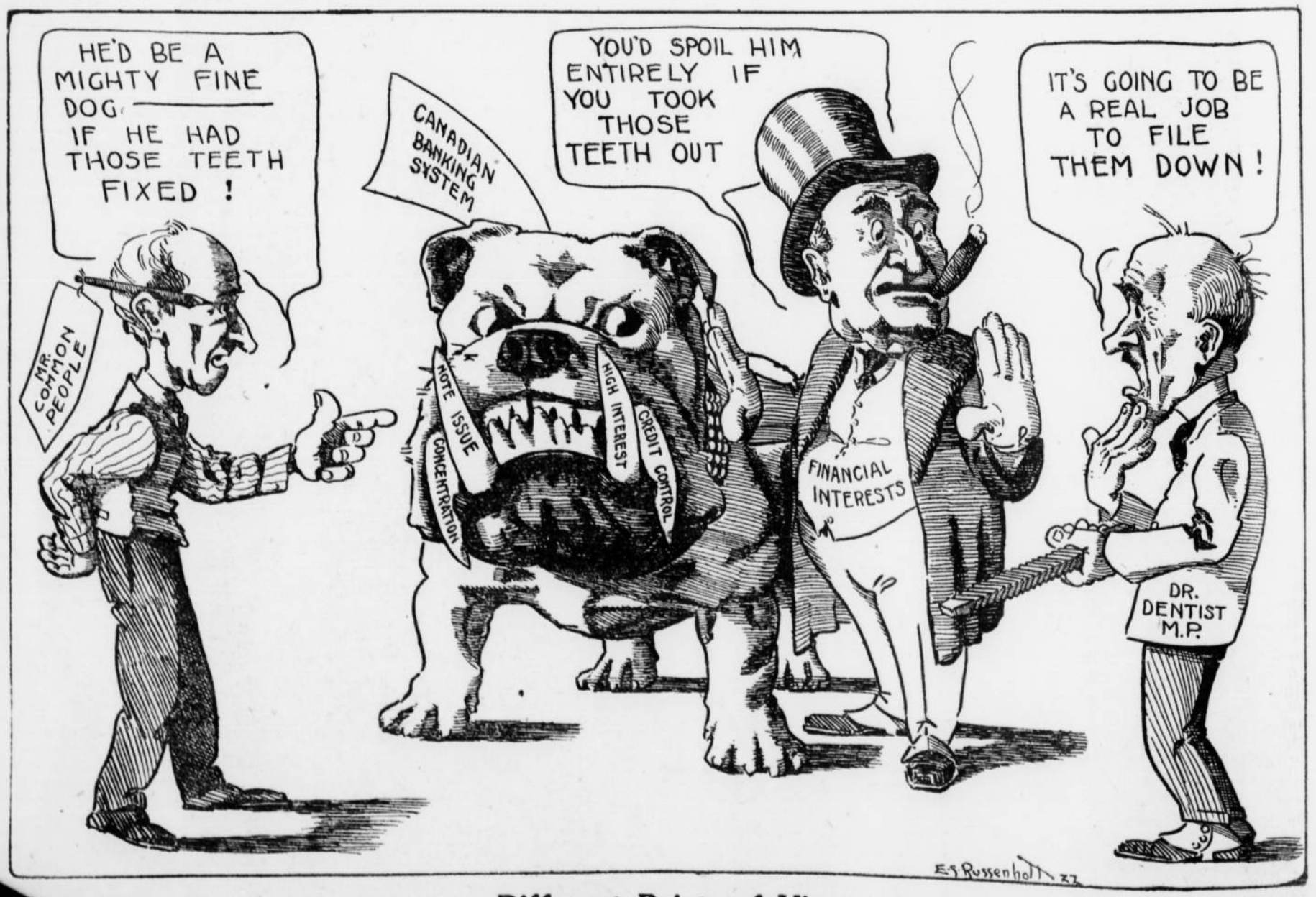
The advocates of organized selling of wheat do not regard this argument with favor. It means to them a backward movement in agriculture instead of a forward movement. They are convinced that a better marketing system will get a fair price for the products of the farm, and with a fair price the farmer will gain by increased production, whereas by decreased production he stands to reduce the whole economic status of agriculture. They are opposed to the tariff because it increases the cost of production on the farm and the cost of living to those engaged in agriculture with all other consumers. Tariff protection, therefore, is an illusion. The betterment of farming lies in reduction of costs both in production and distribution, and the one will be obtained by lower tariffs and the other by co-operative marketing. As between these views the farmer in the United States or anywhere else should have no hesitation in choosing the path of greater trade freedom and the development of better marketing systems.

W. J. Hammell, Progressive M.P. for Muskoka, has settled for himself the question of broadening out: he has forsaken the ranks of the Progressives and formally joined the Liberals. It is reported that other four Ontario members of the Progressive group are wavering on the brink of a similar transfer of their allegiance. Ottawa newspaper correspondents also thought that the action of Mr. Hammell would increase the chances of the Liberal candidate in the Lanark by-election, but it didn't. The large Progressive majority in the rural parts of the constituency in the last general election was transformed into a small Conservative majority. Those who voted Progressive in 1921 voted Conservative in 1922 when there was no Progressive in the field. There is a moral in the event somewhere.

Sixty monarchist delegates met in a European city the other week to form an organization for unemployed royalty, and push the good old doctrine of the divine right of kings and dynasties. They apparently haven't realized that what Europe most needs is some real, honest-to-goodness hard work.

The first thing the reconstructed Tory party in Britain promised when the election campaign began was cheaper—bread? No, beer. But then did not Lord Hugh Cecil himself mention the close relationship between Toryism and beer?

Christmas approaches with the European situation apparently more involved than at any time since the peace conference. Britain and France cannot agree on the reparations question, while a practical deadlock seems to exist at Constantinople.



Different Points of View

The Route to Tidewater

First of Two Links in Canada's Inland Waterways System Overlooked by Nature, Now Almost Half Finished---By L. J. Moore

THE greatest engineering enterprise being prosecuted in the world today is the $100,000,000 Welland Ship Canal between Lakes Ontario and Erie. Measured by the standard of dollars it is exceeded by the Alabama Muscle Shoals power project, but from an engineering standpoint it stands alone. In some of its features it excels the Panama Canal, and from an economic viewpoint it is almost equally important. The Welland Ship Canal means more to Western Canada than it does to the East. Its completion will mark the removal of one of the two great barriers between the head of the Lakes and tidewater. The canalization of the St. Lawrence is an international undertaking that will doubtless be instituted as soon as is found practicable. It may be 12 years before the two links in the great inland waterway are forged. One man's guess is as good as another's. There is little doubt entertained by persons in close touch with Government affairs at Ottawa, that the St. Lawrence project will be carried out, particularly if the West gets solidly behind it.

The completion of the Welland Ship Canal is a matter of another eight years or thereabouts, judging by the present rate of construction. The Government appropriation for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1923, was $8,000,000. Half of this amount had been expended by October 1st last. Actually the work could be rushed to completion within five years, but progress is governed largely by the depth of Canada's national purse.

It is somewhat of an anomoly that the big St. Lawrence project is still in the discussion stage, while the Welland Ship Canal is almost half finished. Canada is going about the waterways problem backwards. But whether the Welland work precedes the St. Lawrence deep water and power enterprise or not, makes little difference eventually, so long as there is no unnecessary waste of time. Since the latter is an international work, its financing will be relatively easier. It is difficult to estimate the cost, or the revenue that will be forthcoming from the sale of hydro-electric power. Five hundred million dollars is the figure frequently mentioned. Preliminary estimates on great engineering works have a curious fashion of missing the mark by wide margins. The first estimate of the Welland Ship Canal was $55,000,000, in the good old pre-war days of low construction costs. The final cost will probably be almost double the original estimate. The Chippewa Creek power development scheme cost approximately double the preliminary estimates. Sentiment in favor of the St. Lawrence scheme is making headway in the East, in the face of determined opposition from Montreal. The point of these objections is hard to appreciate, since the Canadian port will receive a great part of the grain business that is now handled via American ports. It seems plain that Montreal and Quebec have everything to gain and nothing to lose through the prosecution of the plan to provide a waterway to the Atlantic.

Western Canada has not made its voice heard sufficiently in connection with the St. Lawrence canalization. The reduction of transportation costs on grain is of vital importance. Part of the present high rail costs from Western points to the head of the Lakes is due to congestion of traffic at terminal points and the consequent difficulty in making efficient use of rolling stock. These losses sustained by the railways obliges them to make high rates from western points to Fort William to compensate them for time lost at terminal points, etc.

It is a matter of some surprise in Eastern Canada that the people of the prairie provinces do not press harder for the construction of a water route to the sea, since the West has most to gain through economies in transportation.

Winning Post Old Niagara

The first white man to encounter the mighty cataract at Niagara was La Salle, on his journey to the Mississippi, in 1679. The intrepid French explorer was obliged to build the famous "Griffin" above the Falls to carry the explorers through the upper lakes. Niagara remained an insurmountable obstacle to navigation until 1829 when the first Welland Canal was constructed across the Niagara Peninsula. This first canal was built as a private enterprise by the Welland Canal Co., formed by Hon. W. M. Hamilton Merritt. This waterway had 40 wooden locks, 22 feet wide and with eight feet of water on the sills. The canal was built from Port Robinson on Lake Ontario, via 12 Mile Creek to Port Robinson on Chippewa Creek. The Chippewa was followed to the Upper Niagara River and thence to Lake Erie.

A feeder canal from Dunnville on the Grand River connected with the Welland Canal system. The canal was finally built from Port Robinson to Port Colborne on Lake Erie. This section was opened in 1883.

The Government of Upper Canada purchased the Welland Canal in 1841 and had the waterway enlarged. The 40 wooden locks were reduced to 27, built of cut stone, 50 feet long, 26½ feet wide, and with nine feet of water on the sills. The second canal was opened for traffic in 1845. The navigable depth of the canal was increased to 10 feet in 1853, this was attained by raising the banks and the walls of the locks. In 1881 the canal was fed from Port Colborne on Lake Erie. Prior to Confederation the Welland Canal work had cost $7,693,824.

Course of the new and the old Welland Canal

Following Short-Sighted Policy

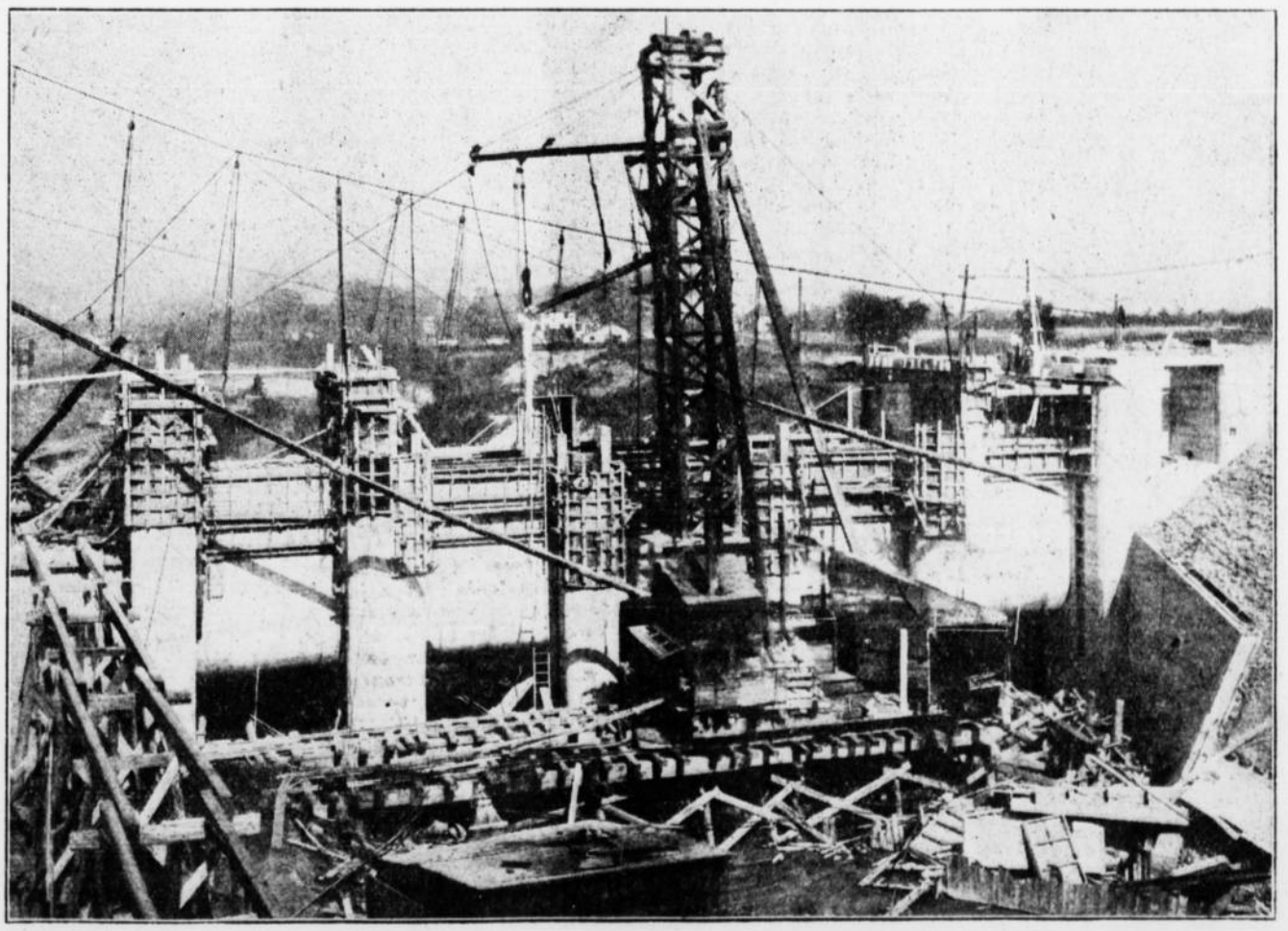
The Dominion government took up the question of inland navigation and appointed a commission in 1870. This commission recommended a uniform scale of navigation for both the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals. In accordance with the recommendations, canal locks 270 feet long, 45 feet wide and with 12 feet of water on the sills were built. The depth of the water was increased to 14 feet, at a later date. The third Welland Canal was opened to traffic in 1887. The present canal cost $23,337,403 for capital construction, up to the end of the fiscal year in March, 1919. This does not include maintenance and repair charges of $9,237,959, or the items for construction and maintenance of the breakwaters at Port Colborne.

Seen in retrospect, the Welland Canal policy was short-sighted in the extreme. It was a makeshift policy throughout. Its short-comings have caused the western grain trade to be fed into the terminals at the Georgian Bay ports, Port Colborne and Buffalo. The 14-foot waterway was hopelessly inadequate for the large cargo carriers. A heavy toll has been levied on western grain growers, and indirectly all Canada has had to pay for the lack of adequate facilities. Congestion at terminal points has cost many millions of dollars, which has apparently been shouldered by the transportation companies, but which actuall has come out of the pockets of the producers. Demurrage charges, etc., and an unnecessarily high percentage of grain via the all-rail route have eaten up a great deal of what should have been profits. Canadian ports have lost a great deal of business that legitimately belongs to the Dominion.

Incidentally, the middle-western states have also paid costly freights for transporting their products to the seaboard. They are now calling insistently for St. Lawrence canalization, and the Washington administration has concurred. Now, it is up to Canada. The Dominion cannot fail to rise to the occasion, because agriculture is its mainstay, and economical transportation of grain products is vital to the prosperity of this basic industry.

A Task of Magnitude

The present Welland Ship Canal was approved by the Dominion government in 1912. The cost of construction was estimated at approximately $50,000,000. It was proposed to construct a 25-foot channel. The locks of the new Welland Canal will have 30 feet of water on the sills, however, and the reaches of the canal can be dredged to a similar d when circumsta rant. T of 326 Lak Onta ove



Welland Ship Canal. General view Lock No. 1, regulating weir (looking north)

News from the Organizations

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Wigginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

SASKATCHEWAN

"Silver Screen" at Esk

Stones Rest G.G.A., of Esk, Sask., is another local of the already considerable number which are taking up for study the subjects mentioned in the winter's program, and the members are evidently inclined also to avail themselves of the use of the "silver screen." Arch. McDonald, the secretary, has just written the Central office in this connection. Literature has been forwarded, and he has been referred to the Director of Rural Education, Parliament Buildings, Regina, regarding lantern slides.

Greenbrier Needs Shake-up

Writing from Greenbrier, D. Morgan, who has been appointed organizer for his municipality, says: "It seems impossible in this district to keep the membership up to what it should be one year with another." Nevertheless he is going to try his best, and says he will be heard from later. We would suggest the method adopted by another local of having a discussion on, What Benefit Have We Derived from the G.G.A? If this question is honestly faced there can be no doubt as to the result.

Getting Outsiders at Osage

"We have a good live bunch all working to keep the association alive," so says W. F. Gordon, secretary of the Lathom G.G.A. at Osage. Carrying out an excellent idea they are admitting farmers at outlying points into membership for a fee of one dollar, on the ground that they are too far away to attend meetings of the local. The dollar is sent to Central. They believe that in this way they can get them sufficiently interested in the association to form a local for themselves later on at a more convenient point. How many other locals will adopt this plan?

Wheat and Transportation

The members of the Tuffnell local have been studying wheat and transportation problems. They have passed the following resolutions on these subjects, viz.:

"Resolved that the Tuffnell local are in favor of a voluntary wheat pool, similar to the Australian Wheat Pool, with federal assistance."

"Resolved that this local is in favor of the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway, and that it should take precedence of the Great Waterways Scheme."

Literature for Non-English

Still another request for literature for non-English speaking people, this time from St. Walburg. Among these people there are no doubt many good citizens—and may be potential leaders—and the time seems to be approaching when greater provision for their education in the ideals of the movement will need to be made. Up to the present, however, this has not been found practicable.

Away With a Bang

The Highworth local of the S.G.G.A., which was organized early in November, has an initial membership of seventeen, for which fees have now been received at the Central office. Apparently the members intend to increase their numbers, as they have appointed two teams to canvass the district in the interests of the local and the association. Says the secretary, M. Wing, "The slogan is to get every farmer in the district a member, and with an enrollment of 17 members the first meeting we are away with a bang."

Orchard at Gainsboro

A meeting is to be held at Gainsboro, Sask., on December 20, in order not only to complete the organization of the Souris constituency, but also to stimulate interest in the work of the [illegible] Association in that part of the province. W. J. Orchard, a member of the executive, will be present to talk on association matters. Owing to a misunderstanding Mr. Orchard was "missing" at a previous meeting where he was expected to drop in, but he will not be "left" this time, hence the desirability of having a good audience to greet him. The meeting will be in the afternoon.

Saskatchewan Notes

Quinton local is apparently going to tackle a big slice of the program. Wm. Van Vliet, the secretary, has applied for material on taxation, government ownership of railways, banking, the Senate, and wheat pool questions. Quinton will be a well-informed local if one-half of the literature forwarded is thoroughly digested.

"Please find cheque for seventy-nine members associate for 1922. If any join later will attend to it also." So says A. G. Davey, secretary of the Antler G.G.A. in writing the Central office. This is a substantial increase over last year in spite of hard times, and apparently the secretary hopes for a still further increase.

Coleville G.G.A. has added materially to its membership as a result of the membership campaign. The total membership to date for the year 1923 is 52, for which fees have already been forwarded to the Central office.

J. E. Baker, secretary of Wolfe G.G.A., in writing the Central office for information and supplies says: "We wish to try and swell our membership, and instill some new life into this local." Up to the present the membership of this local is below last year's standing, but it is hoped that it will be brought to last year's level before the year is out.

S. M. Dryden, of Tuffnell, has secured 21 members for the Tuffnell local, of which he is secretary, as a result of his personal canvass in connection with the membership campaign. Fees for these members have already been paid in to the Central Office.

Congratulations are due to R. T. McCloskey, of Eston, organizer for the Snipe Lake municipality, and his staff of township canvassers, on the results of their canvass in the membership campaign. Mr. McCloskey has just sent in a list of 166 members, together with fees, 127 of these have joined the Eston local, and 39 the local at Richlea. He has still three townships to cover, which he intends to do personally, and expects a considerable number yet from those townships already canvassed. Apparently the leaven is working at Snipe Lake.

Glenbogie G.G.A. wants the name of the association changed to "United Farmers of Saskatchewan," having passed a resolution to that effect. A similar resolution is already in line for the annual convention.

Belbeck local S.G.G.A. has increased its membership to 72 for the year 1923, and Moose Jaw local to 33, both as a result of the membership campaign. W. H. Beesley, is the secretary of each of these locals, and we congratulate him on being able to go "over the top" in both positions.

MANITOBA

Lisgar District Convention

The Lisgar District Convention at Manitou, Tuesday, November 14, postponed from November 6, owing to bad weather, had a fair attendance and a first rate time. After excellent reports from district officers and secretaries of locals, J. L. Brown, M.P., gave an interesting address on the temperance question, he also outlined a scheme of group insurance that is being worked up by our executive.

The officers for the coming year are as follows: Provincial director U.F.M., Peter Wright, Myrtle; provincial director U.F.W.M., Mrs. F. Rinn, Manitou; president, J. M. Cruikshank, Pilot Mound; vice-president, H. St. Clair Richmond, Mather; secretary, Wm. Webb, Pilot Mound; directors, R. A. Wilson, Pilot Mound; R. Bamford, Manitou; E. T. Gorrell, Pilot Mound.

Resolutions Passed

Resolutions from locals were discussed and the following adopted:

"Whereas, we are led to believe that many auto owners have not paid the additional auto tax required in 1921, we would recommend that the government look into the matter, and if such is found to be the case, to enforce collection if possible, and if not refund to those who have paid."

"Whereas, considerable inconvenience and expense has been caused many families owing to each member of it having to buy a permit to operate the family car;

"Therefore be it resolved that we ask the government to abolish present legislation demanding that each member over sixteen years have a license, but that the one license be for family use of all members over sixteen."

"Whereas, automobile users are paying yearly quite a heavy tax as a license fee, and,

"Whereas, many municipalities from not being in the good roads scheme get no return benefit from this money;

"Therefore be it resolved that we ask the government to refund to each municipality fifty (50) per cent. of the money received from said municipality for license fees, and that the present tax be not increased."

"Whereas, the cost of collecting the federal income tax seems out of all proportion to the amount collected;

"Therefore be it resolved that in the opinion of the district of Lisgar, it would be better to handle said collection through the local council of the various municipalities."

"Whereas, the rate for harvest work is a question which affects the farmers and labor only;

"Therefore be it resolved that the executives of the organized farmers in the prairie provinces be asked to take steps before the next harvest to deal with the wage question in an equitable manner."

"That the system of grading hogs that has recently been instituted in the Winnipeg stock yards is operating to the detriment of the producers and should be discontinued."

Portage Convention

Portage District Convention, held on November 28, was a success—good attendance and an interesting program. Reports from locals showed the strength well maintained and in a number of cases increases in membership. Reports of co-operative buying and selling showed savings to the membership running from a few dollars up to several hundreds. If a local can save $200 to its membership in a year there is no excuse for any local dropping out.

Mr. Burnell spoke on organization, W. R. Wood on temperance, J. W. Ward on banking, and at the evening session Messrs. R. Forke, M.P., Harry Leader, M.P., and D. L. Campbell, M.L.A., dealt in interesting fashion with problems of the day. P. D. McArthur, who has served for many years as a director, declined to stand for re-election and was accorded a very hearty expression of appreciation of his valuable service. James Barrett, of Bagot, was elected director, and Mrs. Barrett, director for the U.F.W.M. M. G. Tidsberry was again returned as president of the district association.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved that two of the directors of the United Farmers of Manitoba be present at the yearly sitting of the Board of Grain Commissioners in Winnipeg to present the farmers' viewpoint in all matters which come before the board."

"Whereas, efforts are being made by parties interested therein, by newspaper advertisements, regarding the St. Lawrence waterway system;

"Be it hereby resolved that we are in favor of the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway, and that every effort be made to induce the Dominion government to carry this out,

"Failing this, we believe that the provincial governments of the three prairie provinces should co-operate to obtain powers to finance and complete the said railway."

"Resolved that the United Farmers of Manitoba of the district of Portage la Prairie in convention assembled, desire to place on record our cordial appreciation of the work done by the sixty-six members elected to the House of Commons by the organized farmers, during the last session of the House both in general as giving effective representation to the rural people and in particular as having won a magnificent success in the matter of reduction of freight rates, and we look forward to further achievements yet to be won in the direction of giving further relief to agriculture from the heavy handicaps under which it has been laboring.

Co-operative Marketing

"Whereas, the effort to create a wheat board has resulted in failure, and the conditions governing the growing and marketing of grain in western Canada has become desperate and unbearable;

"Be it hereby resolved that we believe that the farmers' organizations by or through the provincial governments of the three prairie provinces, should co-operate together in securing the control of the grading, transporting, marketing, financing and handling of our grain until finally disposed of. And we ask this convention to take all necessary steps to bring this matter before the farmers' organizations and the government of the three prairie provinces."

U.F.M. Resolutions

Every resolution passed by United Farmers ought to "get somewhere." Those who vote on it ought to have a clear idea just where it is intended to "get." That is to say, every meeting which passes a resolution falls down if it does not have in mind just what is to be done with it, who is to handle it and when and where and how. To be still more specific someone should be in charge of every resolution forwarded from a local to any other organization. If a resolution is to go before district or provincial convention someone to support it ought to be definitely appointed and he ought to be the best man for the work.

Then it should also be noted by everybody who wants to put a resolution across that by decision of the board those resolutions will have preference at Brandon that are in the hands of the general secretary by December 18. The purpose is to work constructively toward making the resolutions of our people secure the effects which they desire.

U.F.M. Notes

Report has it that the general protest against the wide open provision for sale of beer by brewers, included in the proposed "Government Control Bill," has already "thrown a scare" into the ranks of the moderationists.

Harlington U.F.M. local is working in a pie social in connection with its annual meeting. That assures success—try it with yours.

Continued on Page 18

Weight Limits for Selects

Large Percentage Ruled Out of Select Grade Under Official Hog Grading Scheme Because of Few Pounds Excessive Weight—Can Limit be Raised Slightly Without Defeating Purpose for which Grading was Instituted?

ACCORDING to the schedule of weights employed under the official hog grading system, now in operation, animals classed as selects must weigh not less than 160 pounds and not more than 210 pounds. Some of the criticism levelled at hog grading is that the standard is too harsh and that it is adhered to too closely.

Let us examine these contentions in their reverse order. It is claimed that hogs of perfect conformation come on the market just a few pounds under weight. Instead of being lenient on account of the lack of weight the graders throw them out as lights and they are sold at a discount of three cents per pound instead of at a premium of 10 per cent., a difference of over $6.00 per 150-160 pig when the basic price is 10 cents. It is known that speculators are eager to buy this class of pig, for by holding them for a short space of time they will make the select weight and sell for a considerable advance. The farmer's protection against this kind of loss is to keep his lights out of the shipment, holding them over till they are safely over the minimum weight. In making this calculation some farmers make no allowance for shrinkage. Animals that just barely make the weight on the home scales are not good enough after a few hours on the cars.

Before hog grading was instituted it was a common thing for a hog grower to ship his pig crop all at one time, choosing the time at which the largest number were prime. Some would, of course, be under and some over weight. To make the most out of hog grading the grower must distribute his shipments through the season, so that all the pigs which have the conformation will get into the select grade. In Ontario this has been responsible already for a very measurable increase in co-operative shipping, another reason why some elements in the trade are opposed to hog grading.

Heavies

The government graders are likewise severe on the maximum weight, giving rise to the suspicion that some of the pigs which are being bought by the packer at $2.00 apiece less today, because of being a few pounds over weight, are being made into first-class Wiltshire sides. The remedy for this will not be found until carcass grading is resorted to, farmers being paid and packers being obliged to sell on the same basis. It must be evident that the graders have no liberty, and must not be allowed any with the weights. Whatever the limits are, whether the scale of weights in force today is kept permanently or amended, the same standard must be impartially adhered to at all times, regardless of the merits of the occasional pig disqualified by it.

Then as to the undue severity of the present scale. Two hundred pounds is chosen as the ideal weight for a select hog, because the weight of side most in demand in England is 60 pounds, and a 200 pound pig of the right conformation will dress to two sides making just about the desired weight. The Guide is informed that the best trade will accept sides up to 65 pounds without making a serious cut in price. That would allow the department to raise the upper limit for selects to 220 pounds as asked for by the resolution of the Council of Agriculture, without jeopardizing the success of this plan for raising the reputation and the price of, and the demand for Canadian pork products overseas.

The demand for a new grade, desirable in conformation but slightly too heavy for selects, arises out of the conviction that 75 pound sides are saleable in Great Britain at only a small discount provided they measure up well in quality. Under the present regulations pigs which come into that classification sell for one cent less than thick smooths which are not as readily saleable overseas. If we are in earnest about this need for more expert trade, it would seem to be the logical thing to make the entire scale of prices paid to Canadian farmers tally with the saleability of the various grade of the product in the coveted market.

Enlisting Public Support

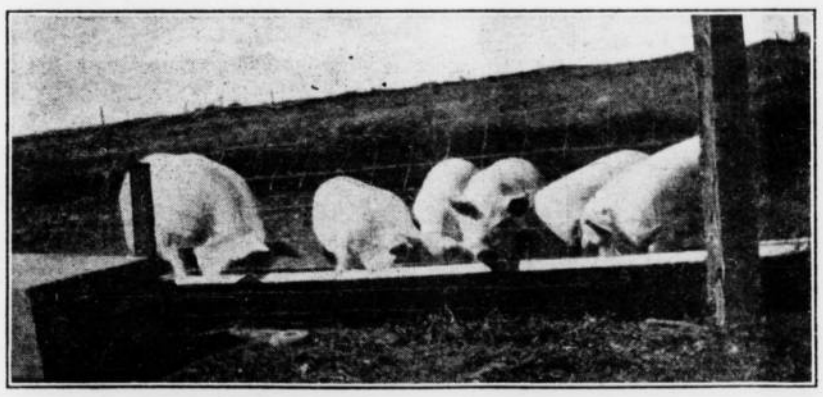
This, too, is true: a large number of hog growers who have shipped pigs since grading started are critical of it, and any relaxation of standards which may be carried out without defeating the purpose in view would silence some opposition and smooth out the course of this reform which is fundamentally sound.

While the adoption of these changes would give swine growers greater latitude in shipping their stock, it would have one unfavorable aspect. Undoubtedly farmers who ship co-operatively and often, would be tempted to market their hogs just under the upper weight limit for selects if the occasional overweight pig received almost the same price. The pursuance of such a policy would be costly to farmers because of a factor which is not sufficiently appreciated. The heavier a hog becomes, the more it costs to put on another pound of gain. Many years experience with a very large number of animals established this beyond a doubt. These are the Danish figures:

Feed Required Per Pound of Gain

Liveweight	Grain
57- 82	3.8
82-116	4.4
116-170	4.7
170-214	5.1
214-258	5.4
258-302	6.1
302-345	6.4

Feed costs, of course, do not represent the total expense of raising pork. A pig comes into the world with a certain overhead charged up against him. This charge distributed over the first five or six months of his life will raise the cost of production per pound to about what the feed charge is at the end of that time. For that reason, under ordinary circumstances, 200 pounds marks the most profitable weight at which to market hogs.



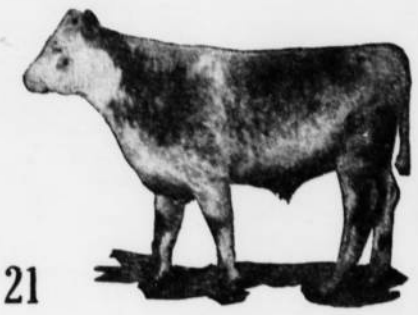
Spring pigs 5½ months old, average weight 177½ pounds. Raised by J. F. Bernardin, Coronation, Alta.

There are very few days in the Canadian West from the time the first snow flies until spring that dairy cows can be turned out and left for half a day or longer. On the other hand, a well fed cow should be let out for exercise for an hour or so every day. Remember, however, that when you see the hump on the back of a cow she is using her feed to keep warm, and that a chill will cut down the milk flow, regardless of the amount of ration fed. Don't let a cow get a hump in her back if you want a profitable cow.

Fascinating Educational Competition Introducing Edmonton Journal's Newest Farm Features

Do you know the best way to fatten cattle for market, and the most weight you can put on in a given time with the least possible expenditure? If you do, then you are definitely in line for one of the handsome cash prizes announced in this advertisement. If you do not, study carefully the science of cattle fattening; get all the members of your family round the table, and add to your fund of knowledge while at the same time turning it to financial profit.

This Two-Year-Old Steer Weighed 1066 lbs. 11ozs., Nov. 21



How Much Will It Weigh on Feb. 21?

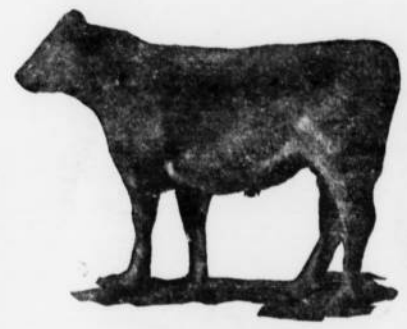
It is a very simple contest, and you will find it a valuable educational pastime these long winter evenings. On November 21st the Edmonton Journal bought one two-year-old steer and one yearling steer, and placed them in charge of a committee of experts on feeding. The steers are to be fed for three months, until February 21st, according to the most approved fattening methods, with due regard for economy. On February 21st they will again be weighed. HOW MUCH WILL THEY WEIGH ON THAT DATE!

NO ENTRANCE FEE. NUMBER OF COUPONS UNLIMITED

Send in as many coupons as you like. The more coupons you send, the better chance you have of winning. There will be one more coupon in The Guide on December 27, and other coupons in the Edmonton Journal on December 27 and January 3, 10 and 17. In the case of a tie, preference will be given to the coupons first received.

At the close of the contest both animals will be sold at current market prices. The proceeds of the two-year-old steer will be the first cash prize. The proceeds of the yearling steer will be the second cash prize.

This Yearling Steer Weighed 570 lbs. Nov. 21



How Much Will It Weigh on Feb. 21?

All coupons must be in the hands of the Journal not later than January 24th. Send as many as you can for each member of the family.

Edmonton Journal Leads All Other Daily Newspapers in Features of Interest to Farmers

Every farmer should read both a farm magazine and a daily newspaper—the one is as indispensable as the other. You should choose the Edmonton Journal as your daily newspaper, because of the Farm and Dairy Section which it started on December 20th. This section is prepared in collaboration with a number of agricultural and dairy experts and men who are in daily, practical touch with the market problems and farming methods of Northern and Central Alberta. It deals with such subjects as animal diseases, breeding and feeding, improved farm practices under all soil conditions, soil chemistry and fertility, feeding management and testing of cows, etc., with special attention to the important details of marketing and distribution. Questions, both legal and general, will be answered free of charge. Another new feature is a re-organized Market Page, containing the latest grain, livestock, cream, fodder and produce quotations and a variety of market information in its most readable form.

NOTE—This competition is open only to the farmers and members of their families actually located on and working at least a quarter-section of land in the Alberta Federal Constituencies of East and West Edmonton, Strathcona, Victoria, Battle River and Red Deer.

MAIL COUPONS TO FARM EDITOR

Edmonton Journal

Edmonton, Alta.

DAILY

SEMI-WEEKLY

MAIL THIS COUPON

I estimate the weights of the two Steers on February 21st will be:

2-year-old Steer ..... lbs. ..... ozs.

Yearling Steer ..... lbs. ..... ozs.

Name .....

P.O. Address .....

I also enclose $2.00 for a trial subscription to SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION—DAILY EDITION (Strike out Edition not desired)

NOTE—$2.00 pays for one year's subscription to the Wednesday and Saturday editions, or three months' subscription to the daily edition.

G.G.G. 3

ASPIRIN

UNLESS you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all

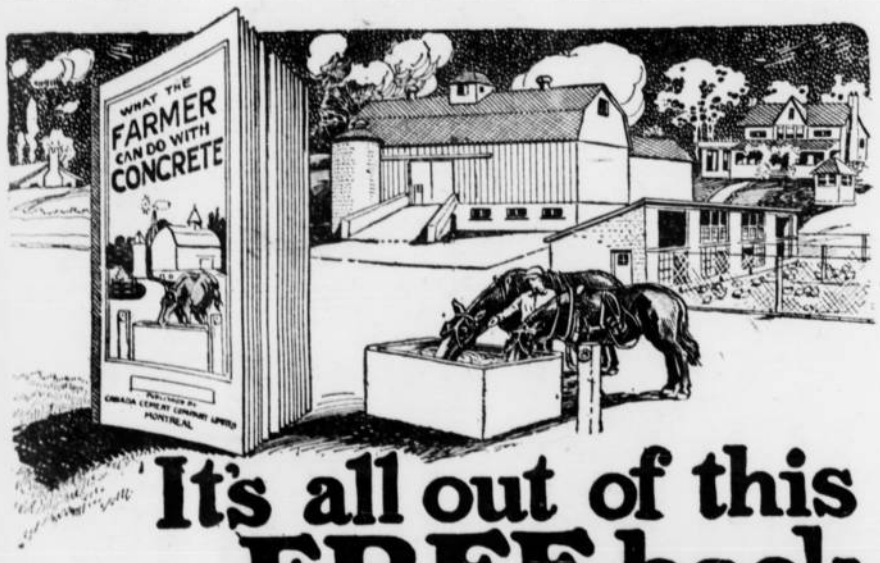
BAYER Genuine

Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache	Rheumatism
Toothache	Neuralgia	Neuritis
Earache	Lumbago	Pain, Pain

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."



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WHEN all your farm buildings are of Concrete construction you will then be farming with less waste and correspondingly greater profit. Our free book, "What The Farmer Can Do With Concrete," will show you how to eliminate waste caused by disease among your stock—will show you how to avoid constant patching and repairing of buildings—how to eliminate fire risk and protect yourself against vermin for ever. Take just one Concrete utility—the Feeding Floor. Some farmers have found that it saves them as much as 30% of the feed, paying for itself in one season through the feed saved and weight gained by animals. This free book will tell you all you want to know about Concrete.

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CANADA CEMENT CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE

The Route to Tidewater

Continued from Page 7

Welland Ship Canal. Excavating for Lock No. 7

locks, together with a guard lock at the upper end of the canal. This will be a great improvement over the present canal with its 25 locks. A vessel will pass through the new canal in eight hours, as compared with 16 hours at present. The new waterway will be 25 miles long, as compared with 26½ miles for the present canal. The new ditch follows practically the same route as the present canal, but has a more direct path. In other words, the kinks are ironed out. There are four points where the new canal follows a new line. The canal is several miles west of the Niagara River, but it has to effect the same change of level. The northern third of the canal takes practically the whole of the drop of 325½ feet. The seven locks are located between Thorold and Lake Ontario. It is noteworthy that the Panama Canal has a maximum lift of 26 feet.

A Study in Statistics

The total amount of earth to be excavated is 40,200,000 cubic feet, about half of which is already completed. Rock excavation will amount to 6,740,000 cubic yards. Watertight embankments will amount to 2,700,000 cubic yards. Concrete work of all kinds will amount to 2,850,000 cubic yards. Steel reinforcing will take 18,500 lbs of material. There were 1,690 men employed when the writer visited the canal a few weeks ago. The maximum number was slightly above 2,000 men at mid-season. Operations are now practically at a standstill until next spring.

The history of the canal construction has been a succession of difficulties. The work got under way in 1913, and fair progress was made until the Great War complicated the situation. Construction costs soared, and the original contracts had to be abandoned. The cost-plus system was resorted to, and it was unsatisfactory. Work was completely suspended in the latter years of the war. Now the financial difficulties caused by the war and by the National Railways deficits have made economy a necessary virtue. From an engineering standpoint, the job could be rushed to completion in five years. At the present rate it will take three to five years more. Possibly the St. Lawrence canals will be ready at the same time.

Progress in Construction

During the present year substantial progress was made in the canal construction work. The lower end of the canal is being completed first. Lock No. 1 at Port Weller is 90 per cent. finished. About 97 per cent. of the concrete work on this section has been done. This lock should be finished next year. Lock No. 2 is almost as far advanced. This work has been carried on by the contractor, J. P. Porter. Port Weller harbor is being dredged and concrete cribs required for the dock there are being built and placed in position. Excavation work is being carried on in the canal prism, south of the Queenstown Road and elsewhere on the sections. About 820 men are employed on this contract.

Work was carried on under the cost-plus percentage basis on sections 3 and 4 until May 15, 1922, when, after public invitation, tenders were received for the work of completing them on a unit price basis. The contract was awarded to P. Lyall and Sons, who have carried on the work since June 28, 1922. Excavation of the canal prism north of Lock 4 and throughout the greater part of section 4 is being done. Concrete work is well advanced on Twin Locks 6 and commencing on Lock 7, near Thorold. This is the most spectacular part of the canal, since the canal drops 186 feet in the course of one mile. Three of the four locks in this series are twin locks in flight, which will allow vessels to pass up and down in minimum time. These are similar to the famous Gatun Locks of the Panama Canal but, of course, have a much greater lift. The drop in the terrain near Thorold is the continuation of the Niagara escarpment. The topography of the lower plateau makes it permissible to adopt these high lifts, which are without parallel in engineering work.

Section 5, which is under contract with the Canadian Dredging Company, is nearing completion. Dredging operations have been carried on throughout the present season, and the substructure of Bridge No. 12 is being built. From Lake Ontario to Port Robinson the canal is now under construction, and from the latter place to Lake Erie no construction work has yet been done. However the work for 16 miles on the Lake Erie side is largely an excavating job. The elevations along this route have to be cut away, both where the new and old canals coincide and where they do not.

Significant to the West

A great deal of work can be done with an annual Parliamentary appropriation of $8,000,000, especially if construction costs continue to decline. The project is too far advanced to be left in abeyance. A maximum amount of speed consistent with the position of Canadian finances is highly desirable.

The opening of the Welland Ship Canal would not do a great deal to relieve such a congestion of grain as has occurred at the Georgian Bay ports during the height of the crop movement this autumn, unless elevator construction at Kingston and Prescott takes place on a large scale. Ultimately Montreal will be the transfer point from lake to ocean vessels, and the port will be the greatest grain shipping point in the world. Millions of dollars were lost because of congestion at the bay ports this year. That caused grain to back up, to the head of the Lakes and further west. It is a matter of opinion whether the transportation interests of the grain growers ultimately pay the shot.

When linked up with a corresponding waterway on the Upper St. Lawrence, the Welland Canal will fulfil a great economic need. It will permit the cheap transportation of agricultural and manufactured goods. The electrical power development will provide a plethora of driving power for industrial plants on either side of the line, and the sale of this energy will eventually wipe out the cost of the entire St. Lawrence project according to expert opinion. Left to itself, as an isolated canal, shut off from the sea, the usefulness of the Welland Ship Canal is greatly impaired. The West is most vitally interested, but Eastern Canada has also much at stake. Co-operation in this, as well as in other national issues, will carry the day.

Bankers Review Progress of Year

At the annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal, Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., the president, in his address, gave a comprehensive review of Canadian and foreign conditions, and said the outlook was for reasonably profitable operations in most lines of business.

Year's Developments

Referring to some of the developments of the year, Sir Vincent said, in part:

"Statements have been made in the public press by uninformed people that debtors, especially in the West, are being subjected to undue pressure by the Banks, Loan Companies and other creditors. So far as this Bank is concerned, every consideration and great latitude have been given to debtors who, through bad harvests or other mischance, have been unable to meet their obligations. This is and at all times has been the policy of the Bank, and never has that policy been more forcibly impressed upon our managers than during recent critical years.

Bank Act

"Banks are business, not benevolent institutions. They are expected to pay their shareholders a reasonable return on their investment, which includes the Rest Account—the accumulation of many years—as well as the Capital of the Bank. The rate of dividend is not disproportionate to that investment and certainly has not proved so lavish as to encourage capital to seek the banking field. As a matter of fact, the distributions to shareholders in Canadian Banks is substantially less than that made by banking institutions in Great Britain or the United States."

Cost of Living

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, the general manager, in dealing more particularly with domestic conditions, said that if Canada were to make the progress which they all hoped for, it was imperative that taxation and the cost of living should be reduced to the level, at any rate, of that obtaining in the United States.

Sir Frederick said, in part:

"Canada's economic position is not satisfactory. How could it be satisfactory with the whole financial world out of joint? As everyone is aware, our troubles have partly been the result of this universal condition; partly the result of the war. It is well, however, to bear in mind that our problems are largely of our own creation.

"Readjustment will come in time, for this is a country of virility and untold resources; yet one thing stands out signally, in my opinion, namely, that Canada cannot go ahead again as she should while taxation and the cost of living are higher in this country than they are in the United States of America.

Soundness of Banking System

"Canada is one of the best countries in the world to live in, to work in, to play in—in point of stability, security and comfort it is an earthly paradise as compared with Europe—but we must not stand still, and in order to progress the cost of living and taxation must be diminished; otherwise, we will fail to attract immigration; and improved conditions are largely dependent upon increased population.

"As to ways and means they are obvious to all who reflect, and the necessity thereof is now being brought home to the heedless by that pitiless but unerring teacher, necessity."

In connection Sir Frederick stated that the manner in which Canadian banks generally had come through the agitating times since 1914 must be taken as evidence of the fundamental soundness of the Canadian banking system. There was reason to be thankful that no great commercial breakdown had occurred.

Making a Start with Fruit

Prairie Fruit Growing Has Every Prospect for Bright Future Provided Three Essentials are Regarded—By W. R. Leslie, Supt. Morden Experimental Stn.

THERE is no doubt but what every successful farmer and every owner of a plot of good agricultural land in Western Canada can grow most of the fruit for his own table. Moreover, there can easily be considerable variety in his "home-grown" fruit diet. The important thing is to get a correct start. There are three chief essentials: (1) well-drained, friable, moderately-fertile soil; (2) a suitable windbreak; (3) selection of varieties adapted to the locality. Of course there are other considerations, important ones, such as cultivation, pruning, application of fertilizers, cover crops, winter protection, etc., but these may easily be grasped after the fruit plantation has been set out.

Soil

Avoid alkali spots, avoid low bottom lands (except possibly for black currants), and avoid all poorly drained areas. Mostly all Western Canadian prairie soils which can not rightly be classed in the above types will probably

Raspberries grown at Valley River, Man.

be capable of growing some fruit. The light, sandy soils, however, and the heavy gumbo soils are undesirable, but the general run of loamy prairie soil is well adapted for fruit growing. Soil which is more than normally rich, such as heavily manured garden plots, should not be set out with tree fruits. Such soil tends to be overly rich in nitrogen, thus causing the trees to grow late in the summer, which may result in the early frosts killing the twigs back. Such rich soil may well be used for rhubarb, strawberries, currants, and other small fruits. Young orchards of plums and apples should not, in Western Canada, be set on such stimulating soils.

The piece of land conducive to the greatest success in fruit growing should have deep surface soil and a fairly friable sub-surface soil through which the roots may penetrate without difficulty. A location which slopes to the north or north-east is most favorable, and an area which slopes steeply to the south-west is most unfavorable. A level spot is very much more acceptable than the latter.

Windbreak

As time goes on there will be fruit gardens on most of our prairie farms. The majority of these will be on flat or level land. In the fruit-growing areas in the east and in the south, the advice is to select a slope or rolling land. The object of this is to secure "air drainage," but this factor is not so vital in our localities where there is wont to be, almost continuously, "a breath of wind" fanning the landscape. The abundance of air movement is the largest reason for the establishment of a substantial windbreak. On what sides shall it be placed? Of what shall it be composed? How close shall it be to the fruit trees?

Because of the frequent breezes and because of the occasional heavy winds, it is best to place the shelter on the north, the west, the south and on the east. If one side be unplanted, let it be the east. There will be enough breeze to cause "air drainage" no matter how well the fruit plantation be sheltered, and the host of reasons in favor of planting a good windbreak on all sides outweigh the air-drainage reason for leaving one side exposed.

The composition of the windbreak is a big question. Much information of the most useful kind is distributed by the Chief of the Tree Planting Division, Dominion Forestry Nursery Station, Indian Head, Saskatchewan. In the small yard the choice will probably be between a close board fence and a well-grown thick Caragana hedge. In the large plantations the very best protection will be afforded by a hedge of native White Spruce. These may be planted three feet apart in the rows and, to protect the young spruce, Caragana hedges may well be placed on the extreme outside edge. As spruce are slow growing trees in early life, Caragana hedges or some other quick growing, non-suckering, trees may be set to provide temporary shelter.

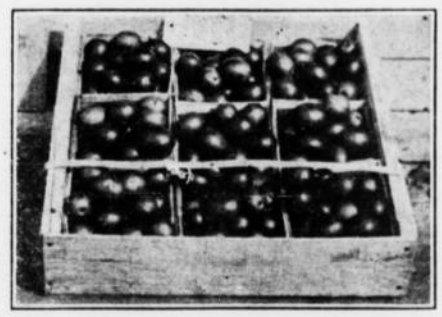
There is a good place for native fruits and hardy crabs, such as the Siberian Crab (Pyrus baccata), in the shelter belt. They will thicken up the shelter, add beauty to the boundaries of the plantation, and afford fruit for owner and for the birds. Among the fruits which can be so placed are the plum, saskatoon, pin cherry, choke cherry, sand cherry, nannyberry, Pembina (highbush cranberry), arrowwood, hazel, and hawthorn.

The shelter belt should not be placed as an outside row to the fruit trees. It should be removed considerably—especially is this true on the north and west. The prevailing winds will blow the snow against the shelter belt, which, although checking the snow, will permit much to drift through, forming a pile on the lee side. If the fruit trees are planted close to the break they are in great danger of severe injury through "snow crush" or breakage by the snow. A dense evergreen shelter will check most of the snow while a single row of Caragana will permit much to drift in to a distance of 60 feet or more. The best arrangement seems to be the provision of a "snow trap." That is, a second shelter belt 30 or more feet from the outer belt on the west and north sides. The intervening area between the outer and the inner shelter belts will provide a place for growing vegetables. The soil there will have moisture in early summer because of the snow being captured during the winter and caused to melt slowly in the spring.

Varieties

No other factor is more vital in attaining success. One does not gather grapes from thorns nor figs from thistles—neither shall we gather choice ripe fruits from trees too tender to withstand the coldness and the dryness of our winter climate. No list of fruits can be recommended which will be equally well adapted for all parts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. There are definite climatic zones and it is well to recognize the fact at the outset, and avoid unfruitful expenditure of time and plants.

Advice of general application is set out plums and set out raspberries. These two crops may be grown with little effort. They will succeed nearly every year, whereas strawberries will be a failure in a dry year. However, strawberries are almost certain to be successful where there is a supply of non-alkali water for them



Crate of Assiniboine plums grown by W. J. Boughen

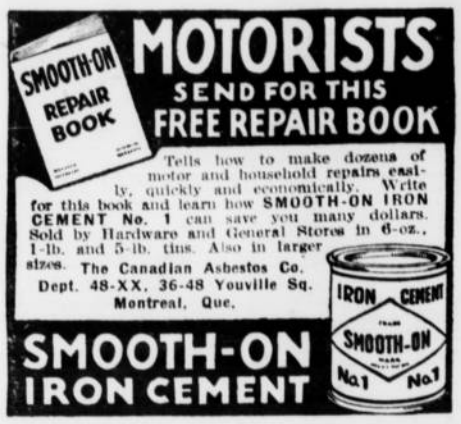
during the months of May and June. Apples are possible only where sufficiently hardy varieties are set out. Black currants are less hardy than the red and white varieties, but hardy sorts of all three types are procurable. Cherries of named varieties are a doubtful venture. Of course, the sand cherry is a native and accustomed to dry conditions, but the fruit in itself is seldom of acceptable quality.

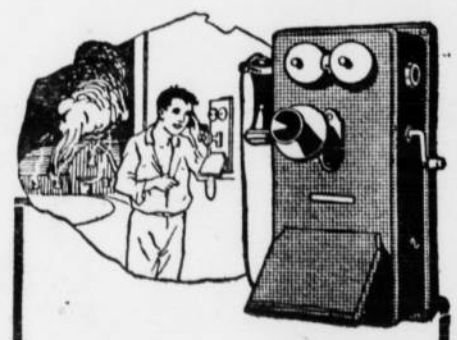
The above remarks do not aim at complete treatment of even the few subjects treated, but are intended to indicate what are primal considerations in making a start with a fruit garden in the Canadian prairies.

New Kind of Light

Inventor Discovers Way of Producing Whiter Light than Electric from Kerosene Oil

A new lamp has recently been invented which burns common kerosene oil and produces a soft, white light said to be even better than electric or gas. Tests by the Government and leading Universities prove this new light is superior to ten ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise, is simple and economical, requires no pumping up and has been approved by the Underwriters for insurance. The inventor, S. P. Johnson, 579 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg, is offering to send one of these new lamps on ten days' free trial, or even give one to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for particulars. Also ask him to explain his agency proposition.





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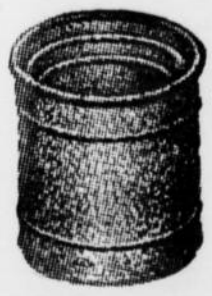

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Farm Women's Clubs

Annual Conventions

WINTER is the season of the annual farm conventions. The Manitoba convention will be held the earliest of the three western provinces. It will be held in Brandon, January 9 to 12 inclusive. The first day will be more particularly the women's day, and the remainder of the time will be spent discussing questions which are of interest to both men and women. Programs of the convention will be printed later. Women should remember that they are entitled to a representation of one for every ten or fraction of ten paid-up members. Important questions directly concerned with agriculture are to be considered and plans laid for future work. Delegates who attend the convention will receive information and new ideas that will inspire them to go back to the local with fresh enthusiasm and interest in the work of the organized farm women. Each Women's Section and women's committee should see that delegates are sent to the convention.

Goodwater Egg Circle

In response to a number of enquiries regarding the Goodwater Egg Circle, Mrs. S. Elwood, secretary of the Goodwater W.S.G.G.A., sends the following details:

At a regular public meeting last April we opened the subject of the egg circle, having first supplied ourselves with a bulletin issued by the Agricultural Co-operative Trading Association. Mr. Brown, our local storekeeper, was asked to receive the names of those who were willing to co-operate in the circle, and when he thought a sufficient number had expressed themselves as interested, he called a meeting. At this meeting they organized with Mr. Brown as manager, which means secretary and treasurer also. He has done this work most efficiently.

There were twenty members to start; it costing $1.25 each, which includes membership and a rubber stamp and pad.

The manager was to receive one cent per dozen for whole cases of eggs and two cents for broken ones. However, Mr. Brown tells me he has never charged but one cent yet, as the shippers pack their own broken cases among themselves, this being quite satisfactory to all concerned.

They succeeded in arranging for a sale of all eggs and after the first shipment we were pleased indeed to receive a premium of three cents a dozen for strictly fresh eggs. After a time the company began a new grading by which they paid for specials, banners, etc., right down to cracked ones, paying for them according to value. This we find a very fair way.

For the first six months of operation the shippers have received clear 20 1-3 cents per dozen as an average price. While the price in the local stores has been nearly every week below 20 cents and as low as 15 cents per dozen, with one exception when they ran the price 1 2-3 cents per dozen above the circle price, the reason for which was obvious.

There seems to be exceptional satisfaction with the circle as it places cash in the farmers' hands and from now on the real profits will begin as the price is gradually improving.

It is the opinion of our manager that if a circle could get a local merchant to act as manager and shipper the arrangement would be ideal both for the merchant and the farmer, as it would create a good feeling between the two, and he has found in his own business that very often the cheque for the eggs is handed directly back to him for goods which he handles, thus giving him the cash and the farmer the cash discount.

We have applied for a culler to go over the flocks owned by the circle members and hope to have this done in the near future.

Alberta Notes

Joint meetings of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. are becoming increasingly popular. In fact close co-operation between the two sections of the organization generally spells success for each.

At a recent joint meeting of the Fenn locals, the business included the co-operative purchase of coal from the Drumheller mine. Plans are under way for the staging of a one-act play early next month. The title, Topsy Turvey, should prove enticing. Proceeds from the play will be used to defray the expenses of delegates to the Red Deer district convention.

The Westlock U.F.W.A. local held a very interesting and instructive meeting in November, the subject being The Care of Cream and Butter-making on the Farm. A short paper on the subject was read by Mrs. H. Hide, which started a lively discussion. F. Harrid, a dairyman of long experience, was present and gave some expert advice.

Miss Anderson, the district health nurse, paid a visit to this local, and outlined her work in connection with school inspection and baby clinics. It is the intention of the local to co-operate as much as possible in this work.

* * *

Lealholme enjoys an annual chicken supper which proves more successful each year. The proceeds this year amounted to $104. Ten dollars of the amount was realized from the raffle of a quilt made by the members during the summer.

A few of "the little folks" attending a S.G.G. picnic held by Weownit local.

Mock Wedding at Kircaldy

A mock wedding put on by the Kircaldy junior local was a most successful feature of a recent concert. The participants of the ceremony represented various vegetables. The bride, for instance, was a cabbage, the bridesmaids, carrots; the bridegroom was a turnip, and the groomsmen were beets. After the wedding there were several recitations and some songs which ended the program. The evening was completed with refreshments and games. The collection amounted to over eight dollars.

Loyalist local had a similar program at the last meeting, consisting of songs, recitations, and a spelling match.

Change Junior Branch Secretary

Owing to readjustments in the U.F.A. Central office, necessitating Miss Eva M. Peel assuming other duties, there will be a change in the junior branch secretaryship, and Miss J. B. Kidd, provincial secretary of the U.F.W.A., will act as secretary of the Junior Section.

Kneller Debates "Equality"

Kneller W.G.G.A. has had most successful summer meetings both in the way of attendance and interest. The July program included a debate on the question of the acceptability of women as municipal secretaries. There was also a report of the constituency meeting at Wynyard from the delegate, and an open discussion on Women and Municipal Affairs.

The second meeting of the month took the form of practical demonstrations in making salads and cold deserts. These demonstrations were conducted by two members and were very successful in spite of the fact that half the members were kept running for cold water to make the cream whip for the fruit salad.

The club has taken up the study of the Community of Interest Law and What it Would Imply, and had a debate, Resolved that Women are Ready to Surrender Special Privilege for Equal Rights.

At present plans are being made for a really good winter program in conjunction with the local.

Novel Menu

A very successful Hallowe'en Social which netted $50, was held by the Viscount Women's Section at the home of one of the members the last of October. The program included games, music, and recitations, and lunch was served cafeteria style. As there was no indication as to the identity of each article on the menu, some of the orders were most amusing. The menu was as follows: Hotdog (sandwich); Boston hot (tea); Southern plantation (coffee); Sunday evening special (cake); man's favorite (pie); Soutach (pickles); Grain Growers mixture (salad); alkali stew (water); baby's delight (milk); gossip (beans); lady fingers (tooth picks).

Saskatchewan Notes

Rocanville W.G.G.A. has 50 paid-up members and the attendance at meetings ranges from 13 to 40. In October the meeting consisted of stories of the pioneer days in that district as told by those who experienced them and these were most interesting to all present. The club is planning to hold joint meetings with the men during the winter, and it is expected that these will be most interesting as both merchants and farmers take part and exchange freely their view points on the various subjects under discussion. Plans are made to hold a demonstration in dressmaking this month and 13 girls have already registered for the classes.

* * *

Watrous W.G.G.A. dates back only a few months, but it has 27 paid-up members and has been holding regularly meetings twice each month since organization. At the Watrous annual fair in August the club served lunch and made $63.35. It has also made and sold an autograph quilt from which it has realized $31.25. Some of this has been placed in a fund for the purpose of buying flowers for the sick. In October a 15-cent tea was held in the town and $26.50 was added to the treasury. The program for the meetings is arranged by a program committee and a real live winter is anticipated.

* * *

Thunder Creek W.G.G.A. has held regular monthly meetings all year. In June the members held a most enjoyable basket picnic, at which there was a good program of sports in the afternoon, and a bowery dance in the evening. The music for the day was provided by the Moose Jaw Citizen's Band The net proceeds from the booths was $30. This club has sold four dozen brooms made by the blind and purchased from the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, and these are found most satisfactory by every one who is using them

Kasimir Thriving

Kasimir U.F.W.A. local has been organized only a few months, but has met with much success. The plans for the future include a talk on first aid and home nursing by the local doctor, also a talk on labor-saving devices in the home at the November meeting; and later, a social evening and a talk by one of the members on the tariff question. The members have decided in future to meet regularly at 2 o'clock and bring sewing, then hold the business meeting at 4 o'clock. The last meeting, which, in the words of the secretary was "the very best yet," was held at the home of Mrs. Bowie.

Celebrates Thanksgiving

The Floral local was especially successful with their Thanksgiving supper. The feast was arranged by the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. jointly. The supper was served in relays to 71 guests. The secretary writes that a nice little sum

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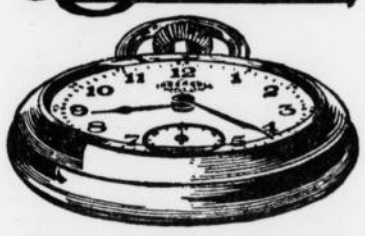

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was realized, and will be used to send a delegate to the annual convention.

The last regular meeting of this local was particularly interesting, when discussion centred on the report of a baby clinic held in Crossfield. The marketing of poultry products is a very live issue at the present time, and it is expected that by marketing co-operatively the community will enjoy far better returns for their poultry products.

Swim Creek to Attend Meetings

Grand Narrows U.F.W.M. local sends the following splendid report of year's work:

In January they collected flour bags from the members, and these were made into three large curtains to be used as stage curtains in the Community Hall, and for dividing the classes in Sunday school. One member did the sewing, another the dyeing. In February cups were bought for the parties in the Community Hall. The March meeting was held at the home of a "shut-in" to give her a little pleasure. That has been done twice this year, at all other times the meetings being held in the hall. Arrangements were made to start a quilt, to be ready for a bazaar to be held in November. Each member had to make two blocks 14 inches square of dress material, one-half to be dark, the other light. The quilt was to be called a Log Cabin Quilt. The object of the bazaar was to raise funds to carry on the rest room, and any other work that was needed. Also they had a blackboard fixed on the wall of the hall, this in readiness for the Dressmaking Course in May.

In April arrangements were made to have a demonstrator from the Extension Service hold a course in May. During April also the Travelling Library of 45 books arrived. This has been greatly patronized, and when it goes back there will be another library to take its place. The Dressmaking Course was held in May. As regards numbers, it was not a success, due to the roads being impassable. Those who were able to attend had to swim across the creeks on horseback, as all the bridges were washed away. However, they hope to make up for this by having courses in both dressmaking and millinery at the end of November.

A trustees' meeting was called in June, in connection with the rest room, with the result that this was put on a proper footing, and everything is now running smoothly. The members go in at stated times to overhaul the rest room and make it look cosy, and it has proved a boon to many women. In June also the whole U.F.M. spent a day at the Community Hall, and had a general clean-up. The women scrubbed inside, from top to bottom and cleaned the windows, while the men built a fence all round, cut scrub, mowed the grass, dug a well, and made the grounds look neat, and also built a booth. This building answers for a winter kitchen to the hall, and belongs partly to the U.F.M. and partly to the Boys' and Girls' Club.

Nearly all the members take some part in helping with the Boys' and Girls' Club. Their picnic was held in June, and the Women's Section took a leading part in providing for it. The U.F.M. held their third annual picnic in July, the women taking an active part all through, the result being they were able to hand over $100 to the treasury. In July the ladies began to pay so much monthly towards keeping the hall swept and dusted. They also sent to the Blind Institute, Winnipeg, for brooms to sell, and supplied the whole neighborhood, the brooms proving most satisfactory.

During August they sent to Miss Campbell, at Ottawa, for pamphlets on the uses of cheese and milk, also Community Song Books were obtained from the Central secretary, Miss Finch. The latter were in great demand. It was decided to take turns in scrubbing the hall monthly, and two members go together.

In September they collected remnants and wool to make up articles for the bazaar, and in October they met to put together the blocks and had a quilting bee. On November 6 the women provided a fowl supper and concert to assist the church in raising funds for the pastor's salary, and on November 24 they made a presentation to the vice-president, on the 20th anniversary of her wedding, in appreciation of her good services to the community.

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The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Mennonite Immigration

E. Boissier, of Watrous, in a letter, which is much too long for us to publish in full, describes an organized movement in Saskatchewan to bring to that province for settlement in the neighborhood of Saskatoon some thousands of Russo-German Mennonites. Mr. Boissier states that there is registered at Regina and Ottawa the Russian-German Mennonite Colonization Company, capitalized at $10,000,000, the purposes and objects of which, according to a prospectus issued at Rosthern and dated August 12, are to aid Mennonite peoples of Europe, place them on equipped farms, assist them with goods and property and sell them land, stock, machinery, equipment and supplies. The plan Mr. Boissier says is to segregate these people in communities, and he also states that they have received permission from the federal government to bring in 20,000. He also quotes from a speech of Rev. David Toewas, of Rosthern, to the effect that arrangements have already been made with the C.P.R. to convey these Mennonites from the port of Libau on the Baltic to Saskatoon, and the speaker intimated that there were 100,000 of these people anxious to come to Canada, and that Premier King, in an interview with directors of the company, had stated there was no objection whatever to Mennonites entering the country.

Enclosed with the letter is a copy of a resolution of protest against these immigrants passed at a meeting of representatives of locals of the S.G.G.A., Plymouth district. This resolution, Mr. Boissier states, has been endorsed by the Watrous S.G.G.A. local and the Watrous Great War Veterans' Association and the Orange Order of the district "have promised to endorse" it. It is claimed that these Russo-German Mennonites are being confused with the Dutch Mennonites and the letter says:

"We claim that Premier King (who was brought up at Kitchener, Waterloo County, Ont.) is deliberately or else unknowingly confusing the Pennsylvania Dutch Mennonite (than whom there are no better farmers in Canada and to whom we have no objection) with the Russian-German Mennonite. The P.D.M. came to Canada in the early days of Ontario under a written guarantee that the three articles of his faith should be granted to him and his descendants for ever (viz., exemption from military service, privilege of affirming yea or nay instead of taking an oath and a determined avoidance of all legal proceedings). We are willing to implement those promises, but we claim that even Premier King's fertile imagination cannot make a Russian-German a lineal descendant of a Pennsylvania Dutchman. We object to special privilege and every Mennonite admitted to Canada at any time who is not a Pennsylvania Dutchman is here under false pretenses. We claim that the country that feeds and protects a man has a right to his military services, also that directly the individual or any petty sect declares itself above the laws of the country then they become a positive detriment to that country. We object to the admission of these people on these grounds: Alien in faith, language and ideals, nonconformable to some of the most vital laws of the country (school and health). After 40 years of so-called education we find the third generation unable to converse intelligently at any length in English owing to the determined use of the low German language. Also they are averse to colleges and higher education. We are utterly opposed to the colony of communal systems for agricultural settlers. This is a question not merely of immigration, but of absorption and assimilation."

The Plight of Farmer Debtors

The Editor.—There come times in our lives which summon all our powers—times precarious in the extreme, when the forces of nature, the concentrated power of the government and our fellow men seem in league to withhold from us a livelihood or rob us of our meagre returns. Today we have presented to us a riddle of the Sphinx of fate which not to answer is to be destroyed. Have we the answer?

In the judicial district of Yorkton alone 4,000 executions! Just one for every family—a nice Xmas box filled with skull and cross-bones to be presented to us through the sheriff's office when our turn comes; allowed by a government pledging itself to look after our interests, and most unkind cut of all—and thou O Brutus!—sanctioned by the executive of our Grain Growers' Association.

Never mind at the present time chewing the rag among ourselves or with any interest who or what is to blame for our predicament. Day by day the sheriff's office is grinding out its toll of financial death, leaving in its wake destruction, misery, blasted hopes, stifled production, and the debt still unpaid. Already many have fallen and are beyond the help of any remedial measure. Our turn is coming! God helps only those that help themselves! Hold immediate meetings in every schoolhouse and in every town; pass resolutions demanding an immediate moratorium and forward them to the government at Regina. In this we will have the backing of every honest thinking business man, because he sees the returns of our labor—a share of which he might have obtained—frittered away in legal expenses.

The past is dead! Today is ours! Tomorrow is for the fool!—J. W. Robson, Pelly, Sask.

Who Gets the Profit?

The Editor.—I would like to sound a warning nbte to farmers who are intending shipping poultry to Winnipeg to think twice before doing so, because the experience I had a short time ago convinces me that I would have been better to have killed the fowl myself and eat them this winter. I shipped 21 chickens (two of them were dead on arrival), also 20 ducks, and the net price I received was $13.01; truly a liberal return for our labor. After the express company got their little dole (only $8.23) I was left the above amount. I wrote the produce company saying that I was not at all satisfied, and they replied that they did not even make $2.00 profit out of my shipment. Who did? I don't wish to say that all produce companies are dishonest, but some of them are strangers to the truth.—"Stung."

[Ed. Note—This case has been investigated and we find that this shipper forwarded—

20 ducks, 82 lbs., at 16c.	$13.12
19 chickens, 58 lbs., at 14c.	8.12
	$21.24
The expenses from Dysart, Sask.—	
Express, M.O. exchange	8.23
Balance	$13.01

On the same day the retail price of the same grades of ducks and chickens was 25 and 28-30 cents respectively. Would co-operation afford a way out?]

CHRISTMAS CHEER FOR THE POOR OF DOOVILLE

In the land of Doo the streams are frozen over and the hillsides are covered with snow. In the evening big logs of wood crackle and blaze brightly in great open fireplaces and tiny little Doo Dads sit around the fire, gaze up the chimney and wonder what they will find in their stockings on Christmas morning. Santa Claus never forgets the little Doo Dads. In every large city there are little boys and girls who do not have warm clothing or even a bed in which to sleep. Even in Dooville there are some, and at this time of the year Santa is so very, very busy that he must employ many helpers so that there will be none with empty stockings on Christmas Day. Old Santa has asked Doc Sawbones to be his helper in Dooville, and here he is. With his little fur-trimmed coat, his cap and his flowing white whiskers he looks very much like Santa himself. Doc Sawbones and Nicholas Nutt have built a little house and fitted it on to Tiny's back. Doc Sawbones climbed up on top of the chimney, Nicholas seated himself on the peak of the roof in front (so that he can tell Tiny what to do) and away they went. They had fastened a bell on to Tiny's tail and Doc. Sawbones had a larger one, and down the streets of Dooville they went, with the bells pealing merrily. As they move along Tiny and Nicholas and Doc Sawbones collect money from everyone. My! What a lot of smiling, happy faces they leave behind them. Tiny looks as if he had never had better fun, and just now even old Mr. Grouch is having to put money in Tiny's poke. That pleases Tiny more than anything. Old Sleepy Sam was wide awake a while ago. He saw them coming down the street, saw they were collecting money, crawled back on his peanut cart and went to sleep—but he will not escape so easily. Flannelfeet is after him and Sleepy Sam will have to put some coppers in the poke as Doc Sawbones passes. Poly is all excited over the funny coat old Tiny is wearing, but Poly is watching Mr. Theobold Henpeck as he rushes across the street with Mrs. Henpeck after him. Surely, with everyone giving so liberally, this should be a Merry Christmas for the poor of Dooville.

Dunning on Marketing

Continued from Page 4

the Canadian Council of Agriculture in meeting the other day has nothing new to offer, but passes a resolution which may mean anything or nothing in relation to the wheat marketing question. I know I shall be accused of abusing the Canadian Council of Agriculture. I have no such intention, but I do think it is time that some plain facts were stated in relation to this problem. When the Canadian Council of Agriculture met there were men sitting around the same table—officers of the farmers' movement—who control the largest, finest and most complete mechanical grain handling and trading facilities in the world. The men who sat around that table control over 700 country elevators; the best organized grain trade offices in Winnipeg; terminal elevator facilities of greater capacity and more up-to-date than those owned by any other interest; hospital elevators more up-to-date and of greater capacity than any other interest; and, in addition, an organization for exporting grain second to none in the business and which will this year export overseas at least 100,000,000 bushels of grain and quite possibly twice that amount.

The men who are the members of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and who control these facilities have at their command stronger financial backing than any other farmers' organization in the world, and, in addition, have in their employ the foremost grain men of this continent. Is it not strange that these men—controlling for the organized farmers this immense organization—should have nothing to suggest in the way of a permanently improved system of grain marketing? There must be an explanation, and the explanation is not that the members of the Canadian Council of Agriculture lack the ability. It must be that they are unable to agree among themselves as to what the remedy should be. Being unable to agree among themselves, apparently the only thing they can agree upon is that the government of the country and the governments of the provinces should be asked to create an autocratic monopoly beyond the reach even of our courts—a monopoly which would take away from every man the right of freedom in the disposition of the products of his own farm. I cannot believe that the leaders of the farmers' movement in Western Canada desire the permanent adoption of the principle of compulsion—a principle so completely opposite to the ideals of the farmers' movement generally.

I am being asked every day to take the lead in this matter of grain marketing. Many of our citizens have urged me, and are urging me today, to consent to take the chairmanship of a wheat board, and many others are asking me to suggest a solution. I have waited, hoping that the meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture would result in some carefully considered suggestion as to grain marketing methods which should be followed in the future, but have been disappointed; and now, in consequence of the pressure to which I am being subjected, I feel it my duty to make a suggestion as to how improvement might be brought about.

Amalgamate Export Branches

I have spoken of the splendid facilities controlled by the organized farmers. Among these are two great export companies—one controlled by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and the other by the United Grain Growers Limited. My suggestion is: First, that these two export companies should be amalgamated, allowing to each of the parent companies—the Saskatchewan Co-op. and the U.G.G.—an equal share in the capital and control of the amalgamated company which, for convenience, we might call the Canadian Farmers' Export Company. Second, the Canadian Farmers' Export Company should agree to receive consignments of grain to its order at Fort William or Port Arthur and should make an initial payment thereon and issue participation certificates in the same manner as the wheat board of 1919. Third, that the Farmers' Export Company should make arrangements with its parent companies—the U.G.G. and the Saskatchewan Co-op.—to receive street grain on account of the Export Company at each one of their 700 country elevators and to make the initial payment and issue participation certificates thereon. The arrangement should be similar to that in effect in 1919 between the Canadian Wheat Board and the elevator companies and should be open also to companies other than those controlled by the organized farmers. At the end of the year the Export Company should have an amount available for distribution. Out of this a dividend of not more than 10 per cent. upon the paid-up capital invested by the farmers' companies in the Export Company should be paid. A reserve equal to not less than 10 per cent. of the balance remaining should be created. After payment had been made into the reserve, the balance of the funds remaining in the hands of the Export Company should be distributed as payment for participation certificates in exactly the same manner as the Canadian Wheat Board did in 1919.

Advantages of Pool

This, in brief and without minor details, is my suggestion of an improved marketing system. The advantages which I claim for the plan are: First, that it would ensure to the farmer patronizing it the world's average annual market value for his product less proper charges for handling, all of which charges—excepting transportation costs—would be under the control of his own organizations. Second, that it can be applied to all grains in addition to wheat. Third, that it is entirely controlled by the farmers' business organizations. Fourth, that the best guarantee of efficiency on the part of a grain marketing organization lies in the fact that the farmer is free to patronize it or not as he sees fit. This is the basic principle upon which the great farmers' co-operative institutions have been founded. One of the chief difficulties in my mind with regard to a compulsory wheat board monopoly lies in the fact that it would never be possible for anyone to judge whether a compulsory wheat board had performed good service or bad, had been honest or dishonest in the handling of the business. No one can prove that the wheat board of 1919 did the best possible or that its transactions were honest in every particular, because there is no standard of comparison possible. The same would be true of any compulsory monopoly in the grain business. The suggestion I have outlined renders it possible for the farmer to judge at the end of the year as to whether he has received good service or otherwise and would enable him, through his organization, if necessary, to make comparison of individual cases by the Export Company with the prices obtaining in the open market operating along side.

Government Financial Support

It may be urged in some quarters that the financial resources of the farmers' companies would be unequal to the task imposed upon them by this suggestion. I cannot speak for the government of any other province, but I can say that the government of Saskatchewan has always shown itself willing to place the resources of the province behind any practical co-operative scheme for marketing the products of the farm, and I can assure you that the government of the province would not turn a deaf ear to a request for financial backing of an enterprise which already had the financial backing of the farmers' movement through the two great co-operative companies.

Further, I would like it clearly understood that in making this suggestion I am not indicating that the law respecting a compulsory wheat board now on the statute books of Saskatchewan will be repealed. I am merely taking at their word those who have stated during the past several years that a compulsory wheat board could not be a permanent solution but should only be adopted temporarily, in order that time might be given to evolving a satisfactory scheme lacking the objectionable features which all recognize to be present in connection with a compulsory board.

The suggested scheme is intended solely as a contribution towards the solution of what constitutes a very real problem to the bulk of our people.

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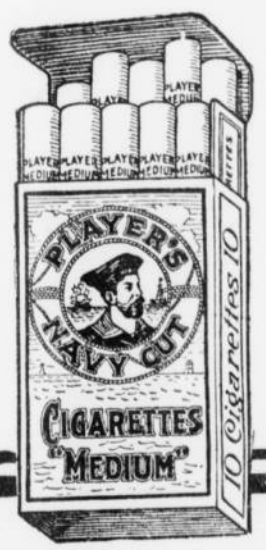

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CHOICE REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY boars, from Bailey's imported stock of long, improved type, May farrowed, no culls shipped, $25 each. F. J. Whiting, Traynor, Sask. 49-4

Poland-Chinas

SELLING—PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINA boars, long bacon type (sire 800 pounds, show shape), $12.50; with papers, $14. Boltona Farm, Kelliher, Sask.

PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINA BOARS, LARGE type, eight months old, $20 each. E. L. packman, Stirling, Alta. 50-4

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA BOARS, FINE long fellows, six months old, $22, papers free. Richard Detta, Findlater, Sask. 49-3

Chester Whites

REGISTERED CHESTER-WHITES, BOTH SEX, $30 and up. Booking orders for bred gilts, papers free. J. MacLachlan, Eskbank, Sask.

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PERSIAN LAMB FUR KARAKUL SHEEP

HAVE superior mutton, more wool and produce highest grade of **Persian Lamb Fur.** Get into this new industry with a big future. Write for further information and my offer on these sheep.

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FOR SALE—PURE-BRED SUFFOLK RAM, three shears, $30; two rams, one shear, $25 each; one ram lamb, $18. Mammoth Bronze turkeys, large, healthy birds—Toms, $5.00 each; hens, $4.00. White Wyandotte cockerels, $2.00 each. Pearl Guineas, $4.00 pair. Alex. Johnston, Kisbey, Sask 49-3

WANTED—SMALL FLOCK BREEDING SHEEP, pure-bred or grades. Exchange four head registered Shorthorn cattle part payment. F. Williamson, Lousana, Alta.

WANTED—TO TRADE 40 GOOD BREEDING ewes for 10-20 Titan or Mogul and plows. Box 7, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

POULTRY See also General Miscellaneous

Various

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY GOBBLERS, two years, $8.00, $10. Can't be beat. Large Pekin ducks, $2.50; drakes, $3.50; sire, 10-lb. Single Comb Black Minorca cockerels, $3.50. large kind. Purple Stock Farm, Crandell, Man. 50-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESE, $4.00; ganders, $5.00; trio, $12. White Pekin ducks, $2.00; drakes, $2.50; trio, $6.00. Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, $2.00, from imported stock. Oscar Foss, Anerold, Sask. 48-5

SELLING — PURE-BRED APRIL HATCHED cockerels, White Wyandottes and Single Comb White Leghorns, $3.00 to $5.00; Barred Rocks, $7.00; two, $12. W. G. Hill, Tyvan, Sask. 49-5

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkey toms, $10; hens, $6.00. Pure-bred Plymouth Rock cockerels, $3.00 each, or two for $5.00. David Whitelaw, Hart, Sask. 48-5

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, $5.00; toms, $6.00, may hatched. Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, $1.50. Mrs. Nellie Tyndall, Okotoks, Alta.

PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, MAY hatched, fine, husky birds, toms, $8.00; hens, $6.00; pure-bred White Wyandotte cockerels (Martin) $2.00. L. H. Whitelock, Imperial, Sask. 50-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—IMPORTED stock, toms, $6.00; hens, $5.00. Approved government Inspected Barred Rock cockerels, $4.00. Mrs. Elmer, Lockhart, Lidstone, Man. 50-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK PULLETS FROM finest laying strain, $2.50 each. Toulouse geese, $4.00; ganders, $5.00. A. Scott, Camper, Man. 50-2

SELLING—BARRED ROCK, R. C. WHITE Wyandotte, S. C. Black Leghorn cockerels (Turtle point), $3.00; two, $5.00. Alex. Mitchell, Macoun, Sask. 51-3

COCKERELS—WHITE WYANDOTTES, SINGLE Comb Anconas, $2.00. L. Elsey, Pilot Mound, Man.

SELECTED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, $2.50. Big white Pekin ducks, $3.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Geo. Houlden, Cayley, Alta. 51-3

FINE MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, $7.00; hens, $5.00. Barred Rock cockerels, $1.50. Mrs. A. Goodridge, Treherne, Man. 50-4

CORNISH, LANGSHANS, ANCONAS, WHITE Rocks, $2.00 up. Belgian hares. Mrs. Willis, Cantuar, Sask. 50-2

SELLING—LIGHT BRAHMAS. EGGS IN season. K. S. Gibb, Killam, Alta. 51-5

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, both sex, bred from the best American prize-winning stock; very large May hatched toms weighing 18 to 22 pounds; pullets, 14 to 16 pounds; fit to show in any company. Price, toms, $8.00; pullets, $6.00. Guaranteed Satisfaction. Robert McFee, Carman, Man. 50-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, prize-winning stock. Toms, $7.00; hens, $5.00. Pure-bred Pekin ducks—Drakes, $2.00; ducks, $1.50. Pure-bred Buff Orpington cockerels, $2.50. Mrs. Jos. Paus, Lampman, Sask.

BRONZE TURKEYS, WINNERS OF FIRSTS and sweepstakes three successive years. Toms, over 20 pounds, $10; pullets, over 12 pounds, $7.00; trios, $22. Chas. Davenport, Rockhaven, Sask. 49-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS (FROM imported stock), winners New York and Chicago, 20 to 25 lbs., $10 to $15. Alex. Mitchell, Macoun, Sask. 47-6

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS — TOMS average weight, 15 pounds, $15; hens, weight, 11 lbs. $8.00. No stock after December 15. Ellen C. Laidler, Box 601, Neepawa, Man. 47-5

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM prize-winning stock, six months. Toms, 20 pounds, $8.00; pullets, $5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. J. Welrick, Fillmore, Sask. 49-5

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLERS, $7.00; hens, $5.00. Parents won firsts and special at Swift Current two successive years. Edgar Johnston, Beverley, Sask. 49-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS— Toms, 20 pounds up, $10; hens, 13 pounds up, $8.00; healthy stock, weight guaranteed. Wilfred B. Lee, Avonlea, Sask. 50-5

BRONZE TURKEYS — TOMS, 15-LBS. AND over, $7.00 and $8.00; hens, $5.00 and $6.00; gobblers, 18 months, $10. Mrs. Ruttan, Argyle, Man. 50-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—SIRED BY second prize-winning tom of the Chicago Poultry Show, toms, $7.00 to $10. Phillips Bros., Fannystelle, Man. 50-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH PEKIN DRAKES, $3.00; ducks, $2.00. Heavy exhibition birds. Mellow-Mead Poultry Yards, Vanguard, Sask. 50-4

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, $7.00; hens, $5.00. Large birds. G. Vandusen, Medora, Man. 50-3

SELLING — BRONZE TURKEYS, LARGE stock, toms, $8.00; pullets, $5.00. John Cale, Antler, Sask. 49-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH Toulouse geese, $5.00; ganders, $6.00 John Thomas, Hartney, Man. 48-5

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, choice, $10; hens, $7.00. F. Coates, Saskalta, Alta. 48-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESE, both sex, $5.00; also Bronze turkeys. Mrs. Geo. Schneider, Buchanan, Sask. 48-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY HENS, $4.00; six two-year-old hens, $6.00 each. Emily Cosens, Morrin, Alta. 48-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, extra fine, large birds, toms, $7.00; hens, $5.00. Mrs. Chas. Lloyd, Amulet, Sask. 48-4

FOR QUICK SALE—PURE-BRED BRONZE turkeys, toms, $6.00; hens, $4.00; May hatched. Mrs. Alta. Lincoln, Parry, Sask. 47-5

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS FINE birds. Toms, $7.00; hens, $5.00. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 49-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED BOURBON RED turkeys, early hatched. Toms, $7.00; hens, $5.00. Mrs. Frank Gilbert, Drinkwater, Sask. 49-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, May hatch. Toms, $5.00; hens, $4.00. David Mitchell, Kisbey, Sask. 49-5

PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS— Hens, $4.00; toms, $5.00. M. R. Bartleman, Wapella, Sask. 49-3

"BIG BEAUTIES"—MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys. May hatch. Toms, average 18 pounds, $5.00; hens, $3.00. Mrs. Pope, Drake, Sask. 49-5

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, from extra heavy stock. Toms, $8.00; hens, $5.00. Mrs. Fred Johnson Box 33, Craik, Sask. 49-4

SELLING — MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, $8.00 each. Mrs. A. T. Hamilton, Roland, Man. 49-4

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS — LARGE, healthy stock, toms, $5.00; hens, $3.75 till Jan. 3. Mrs. Bond, Dubuc, Sask. 50-3

BIG WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS — HENS, $4.00; toms, $6.00. Mrs. Oscar Braaten, Shackleton, Sask. 50-3

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESE, EITHER SEX, $5.00. Mrs. J. E. Flanders, Bowsman River Man. 50

SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, $5.00; hens, $4.00. T. Mawby, Cypress River, Man. 50-2

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, EARLY hatched, 19-lb. toms, $6.00; hens, $4.00. R. J. Hendry, Crossfield, Alta. 50-2

PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS — Splendid birds, off 40-lb. tom. Toms, $8.00; hens, $6.00. Mrs. Hugh McEwen, Sinclair, Man. 50-2

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, MAY hatch, from 40-pound stock. Toms, $10; hens, $7.00. James Clark, Macdonald, Man. 50-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Toms, $8.00; hens, $5.00. Twenty-day offer. Mrs. Iva Olofson, Manor, Sask.

SELLING—60 TOULOUSE GEESE, TWO-YEAR-olds, unrelated, $4.50 and $6.00; young, related, $3.00 and $4.00. C. Blickenstaff, Ferintosh, Alta.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 20 TO 25 pounds, $10 to $15. Mrs. William Terryberry, Deloraine, Man. 51-7

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys. Toms, $8.00; hens, $6.00. Boltona Farm, Kelliher, Sask.

SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY toms, $7.00. Pure-bred White Wyandotte cockerels, $2.25. Floyd Drader, Lampman, Sask.

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, $6.50. Nels P. Larson, Box 63, Zealandia, Sask. 51-2

SELLING—BRONZE TURKEYS, TOM, $8.00; hens, $6.00. J. McDougall, Ninga, Man. 47-5

PURE PEKINS, $1.75; PAIR, $3.25. MRS. Thos. O'Brien, Riverhurst, Sask. 47-5

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, $5.00. Mrs. Anna Burnes, Box 6, Dilke, Sask.

GOOD BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, $6.00; hens, $4.00. Mrs. J. Currah, Rama, Sask. 50-2

MUSCOVEY DUCKS, AFRICAN WHITE Chinese geese. Box 513, Leduc, Alta. 50-2

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, $5.50 each. Mrs. W. S. Loney, Wiseton, Sask. 50-3

QUICK SALE—BRONZE TOMS, $4.00. HAMPton, Cymric, Sask. 50-2

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SELLING—CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKerels, selected and banded by government expert. Robert McNabb, Minnedosa, Man. 50-3

SELLING — BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, good laying strains, $3.00 and $4.00 each. Miss F. Hughes, Goodlands, Man. 50-3

CHOICE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS—Cockerels, $2.50; two, $4.50; three, $6.00. Nicoll Brothers, Sintaluta, Sask. 48-4

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS—FROM BEST laying strains, $3.00; two for $5.00. C. P. Vestre, Broderick, Sask. 47-5

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM NOTED laying strains. A. J. Jolly, Aylesbury, Sask.

PURE-BRED LARGE BARRED ROCK COCKerels, $4.00 pair. W. A. Roe, Gladstone, Man.

Rhode Islands

BEAUTIFUL SINGLE COMB RED COCKerels, full brothers of Saskatoon and Asquith prize winners, $5.00. Mrs. Chas. Frederick, Asquith, Sask. 49-3

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—A NUMBER of choice selected pure-bred cockerels at $3.00 and $5.00 each. Andrew Wright, Sidewood, Sask. 49-5

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKerels, $2.50. Minnesota Stock Farm, Canwood, Sask. 49-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels, $2.50 each or two for $4.50. Otto Reese, Grandview, Man. 50-2

SELLING—SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, $2.00; three for $5.00; beautiful birds. B. Helgason, Cypress River, Man. 50-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, splendid birds, from laying strain, $2.50. Mrs. P. Larcombe, Minburn, Alta.

PURE-BRED R. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS, early hatch, good dark color, $2.00. Mrs. S. Ottewell, Bremner, Alta.

BEAUTIFUL PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB RED cockerels, $2.50. Mrs. Poole, Kisbey, Sask. 49-3

Wyandottes

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKerels, from Guild's 282-egg pullets and Martin cockerel, $2.00 each. A. H. Birch, Birnie, Man. 51-5

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERels, $2.00; three for $5.00. W. Nicoll, Riverhurst, Sask. 49-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE ROOSTERS — FROM first prize pen, Manitoba Egg-laying contest, $6.00 for two. Mrs. Hart, Gladstone, Man. 48-5

CHOICE PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, $2.00 each. Ogle Bros., Colonsay, Sask. 50-2

PURE BRED-TO-LAY ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, $5.00 pair. A. S. Falloon, Foxwarren, Man. 50-4

SELLING—PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, prize stock, $3.00 each, two for $5.00. F. Langley, Richard, Sask. 51-4

PURE-BRED PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE cockerels, early hatch, good layers, splendid table bird, $2.50. Mrs. S. Ottewell, Bremner, Alta.

SELLING—PURE BRED-TO-LAY WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, $3.00 each, two for $5.00. Boltona Farm, Kelliher, Sask.

CHOICE PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, $1.50. Mrs. Nellie Berg, Margo, Sask. 51-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, $2.00. Vincent Maloney, Belmont, Man.

SELLING—PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE COCKerels and Rouen drakes, $3.00 each. Clyde Stauffer, Alsask, Sask. 51-6

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, $1.50. Mrs. Wm. Rinn, Kaleida, Man.

SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, $3.00. G. P. Bird, Wilcox, Sask. 51-2

Orloffs

MAHOGANY ORLOFF COCKERELS, $4.00 each. E. J. Arnold, Baldur, Man. 47-5

Anconas

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S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS FOR quick sale, $1.75. Jas. Coubrough. Ogema, Sask. 50-3

SELLING—S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKerels, $1.50. R. T. Elliott, Wiseton, Sask. 48-5

Orpingtons

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, $2.50, farm raised, about seven pounds; pullets, $1.50; yearling hens, $1.00. F. Coates, Saskalta, Alberta. 47-5

CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS—From earliest established flock in Saskatchewan, $2.00. K. A. Shortreed, Sceptre, Sask. 50-2

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INSPECTED PURE-BRED LAYING STRAIN Buff Orpingtons—Cockerels, $3.00 or two for $5.00; pullets, $1.50. Wm. Lee, Tofield, Alta.

SELLING — SPLENDID PURE-BRED BUFF Orpington cockerels, April hatch, $2.00. Urban Reischman, Big Valley, Alta. 51-2

PURE-BRED BLACK ORPINGTON COCKerels, $3.00. C. Hobbs, Cayley, Alta. 49-6

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FARM RAISED, PURE-BRED SCOTCH COLLIE pups. Parents will bring stock home alone. Obedient, willing. Males, $10; females, $5.00, or would exchange one male for two pure-bred White Holland turkey hens, or one female for one hen. Must be good ones. Wm. Vivian, Eden, Man. 50-2

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WHITE COLLIE PUPS. BOX 513, LEDUC, Alta. 50-2

SELLING—COLLIE PUPPIES, $5.00, HEELERS, dandies. Clyde Stauffer, Alsask, Sask. 48-5

FINEST PEDIGREED SILVER FOXES. JOS. Gamache, Laurier, Man. 42-10

SELLING — GOOD WOLFHOUNDS. R. Taylor, Oak Lake, Man.

SEEDS

See also General Miscellaneous

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CORDWOOD — SEASONED WHITE POPLAR, $3.50, f.o.b. Arborg. Box 64, Arborg, Man. 51-2

FARM LANDS

See also General Miscellaneous

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SELLING—35 TONS HAY, $5.00 PER TON. Gestur Einarson, Westbourne, Man. 51-6

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CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, REGALIA brand, guaranteed first quality. Special price for five pounds, postpaid—Grand Havana, Grand Rouge, Petit Havana, Petit Rouge, $2.50; Spread Leaf, $2.75; Hanbourg, $3.25; Quesnel, $4.00. Box 50 cigars, $2.25 up. Richard Bellveau Co., Winnipeg. 45-11

TOBACCO BY MAIL—CHOICE THREE-YEAR-old natural leaf, greatly appreciated by pipe smokers, 40c. to 80c. per pound, postpaid. Will send a two-pound package of samples to any address in Canada for $1.00. Send for trial order. Money back if not satisfied. Co-operative Tobacco Exchange, Ruthven, Ont. 50-5

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$9—Pettit's Clover Honey—$9
Nature's Purest Sweet.
All Gathered by Our Own Bees.

Crate, 12 5-lb. or 6 10-lb. pails, lithographed, $9.00. Discount on 10 and 20-crate orders. Light Amber, $7.00; Buckwheat, $6.00 crate, 6 10-lb. pails, plain.

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McLEAN'S HONEY, GUARANTEED No. 1 pure white clover, direct from producer, $8.40 cash crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Toronto. Also good quality buckwheat honey, $6.50 crate of six ten-pound pails. Reference, Standard Bank, Bloor Branch. N. K. McLean, 37 Armstrong Ave., Toronto. 43-4

WHITE CLOVER HONEY—HEAVY BODY and delicious flavor, packed in five-pound pails, produced from one of the best white clover districts of Ontario, 16 cents pound. Goldenrod, 10 cents pound, f.o.b. Tillsonburg, crates of 50 or 60 pounds. E. V. Tillson, Tillsonburg, Ont.

PURE HONEY DELIVERED YOUR STATION. White, 60 lbs., $15; 120 lbs., $26. Clover, 60, $13; 120, $22. Amber, 60, $12; 120, $20. In five or 10-lb. pails. Buckwheat, 60, $10; 120, $16; in 30-lb. pails. Larger orders reduced prices. Herbert Harris, Alliston, Ontario. 51-5

ONTARIO MAPLE SYRUP, GUARANTEED absolutely pure, $11 cash per crate of six gallons, about 80 lbs., f.o.b., Toronto. Reference, Standard Bank, Bloor Branch. N. K. McLean, 37 Armstrong Ave., Toronto. 47-4

CHOICE ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY, DIRECT from producer, in five and 10-lb. pails, $8.50 per 60-lb. crate, f.o.b. Brucefield. Special prices on large orders. Amber honey all sold. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont. 51-2

WHITE CLOVER HONEY—FINEST QUALITY only. 60-lb. can or six 10-lb. pails, $9.00. Thos. R. Woodhouse, 40 Woodbine Crescent, Hamilton, Ont. 51-3

WILSON'S CLOVER HONEY—CRATE, SIX ten-pound or 12 five-pound pails, $9.00; five crates, $8.50 per crate. Amber, $8.00. John T. Wilson, Petrolia, Ont. 50-6

HONEY—60 POUNDS TO CRATE. WRITE, for prices and samples. Geo. A. Davidson Heathcote, Ont. 50-3

CHOICE CLOVER HONEY, $9.00; BUCKwheat, $6.00; in pails, 60-pound crates. Joseph Condy, Walkerton, Ont. 50-3

FOR SALE—HONEY, MIXED, CLOVER AND buckwheat, 60 pounds, $6.00. Hector Inch, Port Hope, Ont. 50-5

HONEY FOR SALE—CLOVER, $9.00; AMBER, $7.00; Buckwheat, $6.00; for 60 pounds. Large orders at reduction. F. W. Krouse, Guelph Ont.

HONEY—BUCKWHEAT AND GOLDENROD, in 60-pound tins, or six 10-pound pails, $6.50 per crate. Philip Pressey, Dunboyne, Ont.

CLOVER HONEY—60 LBS., $10; 130 LBS., $20. R. E. Adamson, Mt.-Elgin, Ontario. 47-5

POTATOES

POTATOES—GOOD, DRY, SORTED, A1 STOCK. For sale in car load lots. Write to the grower direct for prices. W. F. Garnett, Carman, Man. 47-5

[Continued on next page

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft

Trying to Put it Across

I don't know why it is, by jing; I fail to understand the thing! This fellow has a pound of wheat, that fellow needs a bun to eat. "I need a market!" one man cries; "I need a bun!" the other sighs. One fellow wails beneath his breath, the other fears he'll starve to death. This fellow has a navy bean; that fellow waxes wan and lean. The bean is here, it should be there, so both get mad and paw their hair. "No sale for beans!" one fellow calls; "No beans to buy!" the other bawls! This man grows cotton on his dirt; that fellow needs a common shirt. The pile of white and fluffy floss should surely be conveyed across, yet one finds prices are no good, while one can't purchase as he should. One fellow feels depressed and hurt, the other shivers for a shirt! This jigger has a lemon grove; that duffer wants a drink, by jove. The fruit should surely make the shift and give each man the needed lift, yet one man yells, "By ging, by gee! This lemon is a drug to me!" The other swelters in the shade for want of decent lemonade! One fellow burrows underground where coal is often formed and found; another shivers in a shack where blizzards howl at pane and crack. "The market price is punk on coal!" declares the fellow in the hole. "A ton or two would save the day!" declares the fellow far away. This man desires a hurried loan; that man has money all his own. "I'd gladly offer eight per cent.!" exclaims the money-seeking gent; "With too much ready cash in store," the other says, "I'll loan at four!" "No place to borrow!" one man tells; "No place to loan!" the other yells. And so I say I don't, by jing, half understand this kind of thing, but yet I see a double loss because things fail to move across!

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SAVE the middleman's profit. We can sell you one of the best coals from the Alberta field, screened lump, $5.00 per ton, f.o.b. mine, Drumheller freight rate. Ask your freight agent to figure the delivered cost. See what you save.

ALBERTA MINING COMPANY
BOX 241 - REGINA, SASK.

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS. Catalogue and price list furnished on request. Saskatoon Granite and Marble Works Ltd., 131 Avenue A North, Saskatoon.

WOOL SENT US IN DECEMBER WILL BE returned in yarn, blankets, mackinaw and flannel in January. Work guaranteed satisfactory. First in first out. D. Fuller & Son, Bancroft, Ont. 50-5

HEAVEN AND HELL—SWEDENBORG'S great work on the life after death and a real world beyond. Over 400 pages. Only 25 cents postpaid. D. W. Law, 486 Euclid Ave., Toronto. 50-2

FISH FROM COLD LAKE—TROUT AND Whites. Write for prices delivered. Z. A. Lefebvre, Cold Lake, Alta. 48-6

TWO POUNDS FINE COTTON REMNANTS, about ten yards, and 300 bargain catalog for $1.40, postpaid. Allen Novelties, St. Zacharie, Que. 48-5

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News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 8

ALBERTA

Cochrane Convention

The annual convention of the Cochrane U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. District Association was held on November 13, at the Community Hall, Sampsonton. H. E. G. H. Scholefield was chairman and C. H. McFarquhar secretary.

Resolutions were passed asking that the Department of Education place in all school libraries a story of the Bible, in simple language; that all corporations or individuals issuing cheques or pay order slips be compelled to affix the proper stamps; that the provincial government institute a Hansard; that the present sessional indemnity be changed to a yearly salary, and that no government increase the amount of salary without referring the matter to the people. The convention also endorsed a compulsory wheat pool for all of Canada.

Another resolution expressed appreciation of Capt. J. T. Shaw's work as a member of the Dominion parliament, and especially in regard to his work in connection with the Crow's Nest agreement.

C. H. McFarquhar gave a short outline of the scope of the Canada Co-operative Meat Export Pool, at the request of the convention.

A. A. Moore, M.L.A., gave an account of the work accomplished by the Greenfield government, alluding briefly to the chief happenings in the two sessions of the legislature.

Officers were elected as follows: President, H. E. G. H. Scholefield; vice-president, Mrs. Tisdale; directors, E. J. Read, N. L. McPhail and S. Taylor.

South Edmonton Convention

The first annual convention of the South Edmonton Provincial Constituency Association was held at Bremner on November 11. Out of 15 locals in the territory 11 are fully paid up, and 10 were represented at the convention. In a short speech the president, W. J. Jackman, urged all locals to fill up their ranks.

The officers of the association are: W. J. Jackman, president; A. Lunan, vice-president; and F. H. Herbert, secretary; all re-elected.

Resolutions were passed suggesting the amendment of the school ordinance to allow any specified number of rural school districts to co-operate in employing a supervisor, requesting that the total number of provincial constituencies be reduced to 40; and that no rural territory be included in any urban constituency; asking that the indemnity of members of the legislature include all sessions held during the year; and recommending that private labor bureaux be restored.

Craigmyle Convention

The annual convention of the Craigmyle District U.F.A. Association, held in Hanna recently, elected as officers: P. W. Bilwiller, president; Mrs. Mary Banner and H. T. Simpson, vice-presidents.

G. A. Forster, M.L.A. spoke on the activities of the provincial government, and, after answering numerous questions from the floor, was accorded a hearty vote of thanks. E. D. Blain gave an address on modern education, which, he said, trained people to produce efficiently but not to enjoy the fruits of that production.

Resolutions were carried pledging the provincial government support in all curtailment of expenditure; asking the continuation of the Drought Relief Act until conditions made it unnecessary; asking the influence of U.F.A. members of parliament to bring about a revaluation of soldier settlers' farms and equipment; asking for additional support to rural schools to enable them to keep open; and recommending that steps be taken to ensure that prospective immigrants be fully informed as to present farming conditions in this country.

Reorganization of Rathwell Local

The reorganization recently of the Rathwell U.F.A. local was the occasion of a chicken dinner, followed by a meeting which was addressed by Mrs. Sears, president of the U.F.W.A.; G. G. Coote, M.P., and W. H. Shield, M.L.A. Mrs. Sears spoke briefly on the need of organization, especially among the young women, to train them to become useful members. Mr. Coote spoke chiefly of the wheat board and freight rates question, and Mr. Shield, referring to the need for organization, said that the reason for the present hard times was the low purchasing power of the dollar, more than the poor crops. High prices, he said, were due to the strong organizations of manufacturers and dealers, and must be met by strong organization of the farmers.

Direct Legislation Act

That the Direct Legislation Act now on the Alberta statutes should be revised is advocated in a resolution passed by the Kingman U.G.G. local. Amendments are suggested as follows: That clause 3, referring to the referendum, be changed to read, "The legislature with reference to any act shall declare that it shall not come into force until the 90th day after the close of the session during which the same is passed"; that clause 6, providing that no initiative measure necessitating a charge upon the public revenue be considered by the legislature, be struck out.

It is thought by this local that this would provide a remedy for such situations as arose over the special session indemnity.

Oppose Immigration Scheme

Resolutions have been passed by the Glenevis and Travis locals opposing the Canada colonization scheme. The Glenevis local asks that instead of giving any encouragement to this scheme, that the government work to devise a scheme for the right use of the national credit; while Travers local suggests as an alternative that measures be taken to enable people already on the land to buy machinery and clothing at reasonable prices.

Northland local at a recent meeting decided to conduct a house-to-house canvass to secure new members. Several members volunteered to do this work.

D. F. Kellner, M.P., and S. A. Carson, M.L.A., were the speakers at a U.F.A. meeting in Thorhild, where they discussed the work of the federal and provincial governments, respectively.

Sunniebend local, U.F.A., recently gave a box social and dance, the entire proceeds of which, $65, were given to assist a family of newcomers in the district who had suffered from serious illness.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., December 15, 1922.

WHEAT—Advance of the past week in wheat futures was checked somewhat today when markets declined 1½c. During the early part of the week sentiment in all markets appeared to be favoring the constructive side of values, based on the general wheat situation and the reports of arrangement of credits by the U.S. government to foreign countries for the purchase of American cereals and buying against previous sales and investment buying was in evidence. Exporters, however, are not good buyers at the present moment, although they, too, bought considerable around the high level of the week against sales made for winter shipment all-rail East. Navigation is closed, the last boats having left Fort William, and the cash market is draggy with the high grades of wheat at a delivery spread. In view of the advance of the past week and the narrow discount of cash wheat under the May delivery price some setback from these levels is possible if only temporary.

OATS—Prices show several cents per bushel advance from a week ago, although the market was somewhat easier today. With navigation closed, the demand for oats is limited and a little reaction from present levels might be expected.

BARLEY—Market continues dull and featureless and volume of trade small. Exporters doing very little and most of the buying during the week was of a speculative nature.

FLAX—Strong market during the week with crushers good buyers of cash and futures. Prices show a gain of about 10 cents per bushel.

RYE—Market was strong during the week, following action of wheat market closely. Offerings are very light.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Dec. 11 to 16 inclusive

	11	12	13	14	15	16	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
Dec.	105¾	107⅞	110⅛	110⅜	108⅞	108⅝	106⅝	107½
May	109⅞	111⅞	113⅞	113⅞	112⅜	112⅛	110	110½
July	108¾	109⅞	112⅛	112½	111	111½	108⅜	..
Oats—								
Dec.	43⅜	44½	45⅛	45⅜	45¼	45½	44⅛	42⅞
May	47½	48⅛	49	49⅛	48½	48½	47½	44⅝
July	46½	46⅜	47⅜	47⅝	47¼	47⅜	46½	...
Barley—								
Dec.	54¾	54¾	55¼	54¾	54½	54½	55⅞	54
May	58¼	58¾	59¼	59¼	58⅛	58¾	58¾	58½
July	57½	57½	57½	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	57⅞	...
Flax—								
Dec.	203	206½	216½	213	208	208¾	202	175
May	205¾	208	215½	213	208¼	209	205¾	181⅞
July	206½	208	214¾	212½	207¾	207¼	206	...
Rye—								
Dec.	80½	81¼	83	83¼	82¼	82¼	82	88⅝
May	85⅛	85⅜	88	88¼	87	87⅛	85⅜	...
July	83	83	86½	86½	86¼	86¼	83	...

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, $1.26½ to $1.32½; No. 1 northern, $1.24½ to $1.31½; No. 2 dark northern, $1.22½ to $1.28½; No. 2 northern, $1.20½ to $1.26½; No. 3 dark northern, $1.17½ to $1.24½; No. 3 northern, $1.16½ to $1.23½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, $1.25½ to $1.32½; No. 1 hard, $1.22½ to $1.25½. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, $1.22½ to $1.24½; No. 1 hard $1.21½ to $1.22½. No. 1 amber durum, $1.07 to $1.13; No. 1 durum, $1.01 to $1.06; No. 2 amber durum, $1.04 to $1.11; No. 2 durum, 99c to $1.03; No. 3 durum, 97c to $1.00. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 68½c to 69½c; No. 3 yellow, 67½c to 68½c; No. 2 mixed, 66½c to 67c; No. 3 mixed, 65½c to 66c. Oats—No. 2 white, cash, 42⅜c to 44⅜c; No. 3 white, cash, 40⅝c to 42⅝c. Barley—Choice to fancy, cash 62c to 65c; medium to good, cash, 58c to 61c; lower grades, cash, 53c to 57c. Rye—No. 2 cash, 84½c to 85c. Flaxseed—No. 1, cash, $2.73 to $2.73½.

WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the U.G.G. report as follows for the week ending December 15:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 9,798; hogs, 6,309; sheep, 1,805. Last week: Cattle, 7,401; hogs, 6,707; sheep, 659.

Following very heavy receipts on this and all other markets the advance in cattle prices met with a sudden reverse and most cattle prices can be quoted at from 25c to 75c per hundred lower than one week ago. Top butcher steers are quotable at from 5c to 5½c with the fair to good kind at from 4½c to 5c; a common and plain kind at from 3½c to 4c. Choice stockers and feeders continue to be in good demand with very few of this class of stuff coming and quite a heavy run of common, plain stockers and feeders for which there is a very poor demand. The Eastern and Southern stocker and feeder trade requirements are for the choice dehorned kind, and for these they will continue to pay what look like reasonably good prices. Choice fat heifers for the Christmas trade are in good demand at prices ranging from 4c to 4½c, and top fat cows around 3c. Calves are selling a shade lower with light veals at from 5c to 5½c, and heavy fat calves from 4c to 4½c.

The hog market continues very unsteady. Thick smooths ranging from 8¾c to 9c practically all week, at time of writing being quotable reasonably steady at 8¾c with a 10 per cent. premium on select bacons.

Sheep and lamb prices continue to hold their own exceedingly well, top lambs selling from 10½c to 11½c; best fat sheep from 7c to 7½c. A good enquiry exists for breeding ewes and feeding sheep, but very few of these are coming forward. The majority of sheep being fit for killers the packers are absorbing them owing to a scarcity of mutton.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:

Prime butcher steers	$5.00	to	$5.50
Good to choice steers	4.50	to	5.00
Medium to good steers	4.00	to	4.25
Common steers	3.00	to	3.50
Choice feeder steers	4.00	to	4.25
Common feeder steers	3.00	to	3.75
Choice stocker steers	3.50	to	3.75
Common stocker steers	2.50	to	3.50
Choice butcher heifers	4.00	to	4.50
Fair to good heifers	3.00	to	3.50
Medium heifers	2.75	to	3.00
Choice stock heifers	2.50	to	3.00
Choice butcher cows	3.00	to	3.25
Fair to good cows	2.50	to	3.00
Breedy stock cows	2.00	to	2.50
Canner cows	1.50	to	2.00
Choice veal calves	5.00	to	5.50
Common calves	3.00	to	4.00
Heavy bull calves	2.00	to	3.00

WOOL MARKET

The year just closing has been a most hopeful one from the standpoint of the grower. Following the stagnant market and disastrously low prices of 1921, wool values during 1922 have experienced a steady increase due to greater consumption and depleting world stocks, and even during the present period, which is always a slack season in the wool trade, prices are unchanged, everyone in the trade being strongly confident that they will continue firm and in some lines at least, higher values will be noted. Taking a broad survey, it is indisputable that world consumption is being well maintained and trading prospects are good. Trade conditions everywhere are very healthy. Stocks of domestic wools are practically depleted in Canada and the U.S.A., and such a condition has had a remarkable reflex in South America where trading is firm and active.

Sir Arthur Goldfinch, recognized as one of the best authorities in the trade, speaking of the future of the wool industry, says that the dominating fact is not that fine wools are scarce but that all classes of wool are going to be scarce. He forecasts a big demand for low cross-breds and considers it a good thing that the trade is resisting strongly the present exceedingly high premium on merino wool. The reduction of the difference between the values of cross-bred and fine wools, he believes, is going to be brought about, not by a decline of merino prices, but by a substantial increase in the rates quoted for medium and coarse cross-breds. All of which would signify that the coming season will see but little difference between the position of merinos and cross-bred wools from the point of view either of supply or demand, and consequently the present disparity in price should be reduced to more normal proportions. At the same time the gradual extension of the public demand for somewhat coarser wool fabrics should also be of material assistance in moving medium cross-breds.

Apropos of this same condition, the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Co., Chicago, in writing recently to Western U.S. growers and bankers, declare that owing to conditions now prevailing in the wool markets of the world, it is highly probable that an active campaign will soon begin to contract next season's domestic clip. Further the company, in pointing out that the benefits which the wool growers will receive from the healthy conditions now existing in the wool market and in business generally are wholly contingent on the method followed in the marketing of wool, declares that the practice of contracting wool months in advance has resulted again in 1922, as it nearly always does, in substantial losses to wool growers. Such constitutes sound advice for 1923.

WHEAT PRICES

Dec. 11 to Dec. 16 inclusive

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Dec. 11	106⅞	104⅞	101⅞	96⅞	90⅞	83⅞
12	107⅞	104⅞	102⅞	97⅞	91⅞	84⅞
13	110⅞	107⅞	103⅞	99¾	93¾	86¾
14	110½	107½	104⅞	99¾	93¾	86¾
15	108⅞	105⅞	102⅞	98⅞	92⅞	85⅞
16	108⅝	105⅝	102⅝	98⅝	92⅝	85⅝
Week Ago	108¼	106⅜	103⅛	98⅝	92⅝	85⅝
Year Ago	114½	108½	100½	91½	84½	75½

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, December 11 to December 16, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	OATS 2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	BARLEY 3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	FLAX 1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
Dec 11	74⅞	45⅜	40⅞	40⅞	38⅜	36	54⅜	50	44⅛	44⅛	207	201	163	80½
12	75⅜	46½	41⅝	41⅝	39½	36¾	54¾	49¾	43¾	43¾	210½	204½	166½	81¼
13	77¾	48½	43	43	40⅞	38⅛	55¼	50¼	44¼	44¼	217½	212½	176½	83
14	77¾	48	42⅞	42⅞	40¾	38	54¾	49¾	43¾	43¾	214	209	173	83¼
15	76⅞	47½	42⅞	42⅞	40¼	37½	54½	49½	43¾	43¾	209	204	168	83¼
16	76⅜	46¼	42⅜	42⅜	40¼	34½	54½	49½	44	44	209¾	204¾	168¾	82¾
Week Ago	76⅜	46⅜	41½	41⅝	39½	36⅜	55⅜	50⅜	45⅛	45⅛	204	198	162	82
Year Ago	69½	42⅜	39⅜	39⅜	37⅜	34¾	54	49	39	39	175	171	139	85

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Market firm, storage extras jobbing 40c, firsts 35c, seconds 31c. Three cases of Chinese duck eggs mud packed arrived the end of last week. They are reported to be of very poor quality. Two inspections were made in the prairie provinces last week. Poultry: Market reported unsettled with a drop in quotations likely during the present week.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: Situation practically unchanged. Storage extras jobbing 40c, firsts 35c, seconds 29c, retailing 35c to 45c. Practically no fresh eggs are moving. Poultry: Receipts of turkeys reported heavy, fowl and chicken fair.

CALGARY—Eggs: There is practically no change in the egg situation. Receipts of fresh, except a few arriving from British Columbia, practically nil. Storage stocks are being rapidly used up. Poultry: Receipts light, prices unchanged. A shipment of 36,000 pounds of dressed turkeys was made the end of last week from Brooks to Montreal, one's selling at 37c and two's 32c f.o.b. Brooks.

EDMONTON—Eggs; Practically no fresh are arriving on this market, storage extras jobbing 40c to 42c, firsts 35c, seconds 25c. Poultry: Market for dressed turkeys was very firm and the receipts are reported increasing, dealers are quoting 28c to 30c delivered, and jobbing the best grade at 35c.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Birkenhead reports no Canadian cattle on offer. Irish 16½c to 18½c in sink.

Glasgow sold 460 Canadians. Ontario cattle ranged from 9½c to 11c. Best Westerns topped at 10½c but the bulk, mostly of inferior quality sold 8½c to 9c, all live weight. Best Scotch 14¾c to 15½c. Two thousand Irish sold mostly from 9c to 11c, alive.

London, Irish dressed sides 14½c to 16½c, supply and demand moderate. No Canadian sides offered.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian leanest and lean 100s to 110s; prime 95s to 100s; American 90s to 98s, trade slow. Irish 121s to 134s. Danish 112s to 120s. Heavy supplies.

Prevents that "shivery feeling"—Hot Bovril

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Enquire through any Bank or Commercial Agency as to our Financial Standing

WESTERN OFFICES:

Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man. Grain Exchange, Calgary, Alberta. Grain Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

ONE SURE WAY

TO GET HIGH GRADE SERVICE IN MARKETING YOUR GRAIN

—Is to "TAKE NO CHANCES." In other words, deal only with a Proven, Reliable House, whose years of experience have served to teach them the True Value of Careful Individual Attention. Liberal and Prompt Advances. Absolute Safety. Courteous and Businesslike Methods. Consign Your Car Lots to

THE CANADIAN ELEVATOR CO. LIMITED

Grain Commission Merchants — WINNIPEG — Grain Exchange Building

Reference—Any Bank or Commercial Agency

DONALD MORRISON & CO. LTD.

(Established 1904—Incorporated 1921)

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Solicit Your Consignments. Prompt Reliable Work. Correspondence Solicited

751-759 GRAIN EXCHANGE - WINNIPEG, MAN.

THOMPSON, SONS & COMPANY

Established 1884

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Ship your wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax to a reliable commission firm.

We give personal attention to grading, obtain highest prices at time of sale, and otherwise look after your interests.

Before shipping, write us for shipping and market information.

Liberal advances made on receipt of shipping bills.

Investment and hedging orders in Futures carefully executed.

Licensed and Bonded. References: Any Office, Union Bank of Canada.

700-703 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

Big Money Boring Wells

Have water on your own farm. In spare time make wells for your neighbors. It means $1000 extra in ordinary years, double that in dry years. No risk—no experience needed.

Outfits for Getting Water Anywhere

Earth augers, rock drills and combined machines. Engine or horse power. *Write for easy terms and free catalog.*

LISLE MFG. COMPANY Box 160 CLARINDA, IOWA

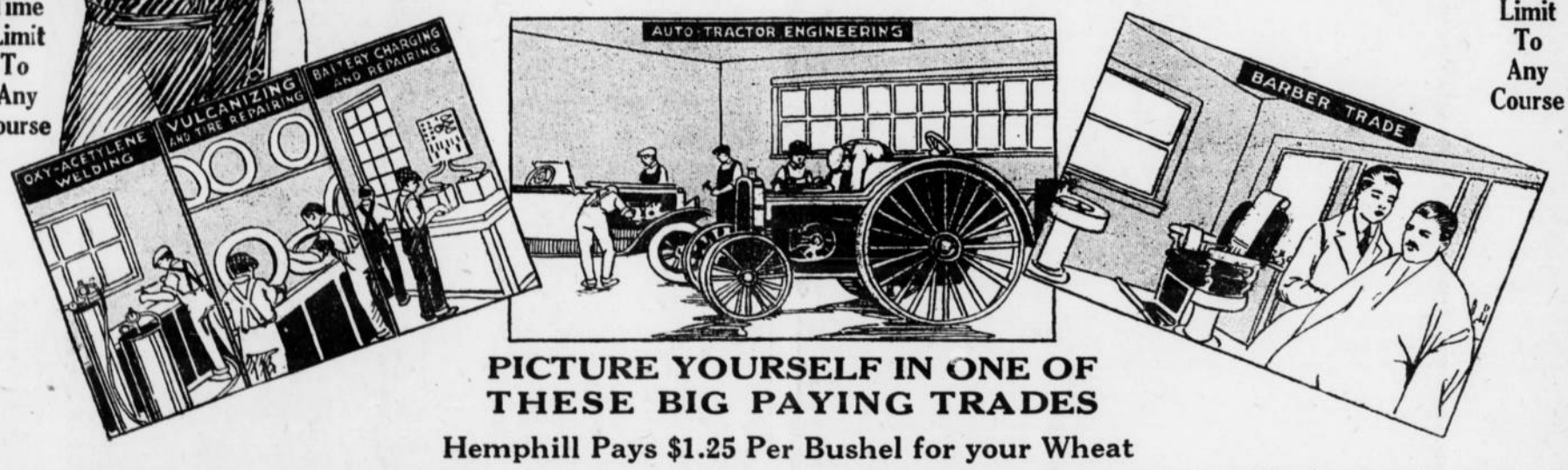
Quick shipment from Saskatoon stock

Live farmers buy, sell and exchange through Guide Classified advts.

My New Year Resolution!

"I resolve to take one of the Hemphill Courses of training and be earning big money early Next Spring" I Will

No Time Limit To Any Course



No Time Limit To Any Course

PICTURE YOURSELF IN ONE OF THESE BIG PAYING TRADES

Hemphill Pays $1.25 Per Bushel for your Wheat

Have you ever stopped to consider why "Bill Jones," "Jack Smith" or some other so-called fortunate individual you know is drawing the big, fat pay envelope every week, or has worked up a large business from a small beginning with practically no starting capital? Without giving the matter serious thought—perhaps you have called him "lucky"—that's the way of the world! But search deeper into his life—ten to one you will find that "Bill" or "Jack" has studied—he's a trained man, and owes his present-day position in life to a thorough course of training. This is the age of the specialist—**Doctors, Architects, Lawyers, Chartered Accountants, Civil Engineers, Electrical Engineers,** etc., are all trained men—each and everyone has studied. It is the knowing "HOW" that earns money. You may not be fitted for any profession—if you are, the probability is you couldn't afford to devote several years in learning—yet—you could measure up and be equal to a trade.

Let This Strong Arm—*The Hemphill Chain of Practical Trade Schools* Help You

They teach only trades where men are scarce—jobs sure—wages high, and that offer an opportunity for you to get into business for yourself with small capital.

By taking one of the Hemphill Practical Courses of Training YOU, too, can laugh at the world and be independent. The majority of the courses we teach only take on an average from six to eight weeks to become thoroughly efficient. Remember—our schools are conducted by competent teachers—the very best in their respective fields—and you have all the equipment necessary to work on and with. Read the following short description of the Hemphill Courses and the average salary paid for experienced men. Then resolve to start the New Year right—you can. Simply clip the coupon tonight for further information—it will put you on the road to happiness.

We Will Pay Your Railway Fare to Your Nearest Hemphill School to Get You Started

Master Mechanic

Garage Course covers Auto-tractor Engineering, Electrical Ignition and Special Radio training. Thoroughly practical, students work right on standard makes of tractors, autos and stationary engines. Average time required, six to eight weeks. The best outdoor trade any man can learn. Experts in demand everywhere. Wages $5.00 to $10 per day.

TIRE VULCANIZING AND REPAIRING

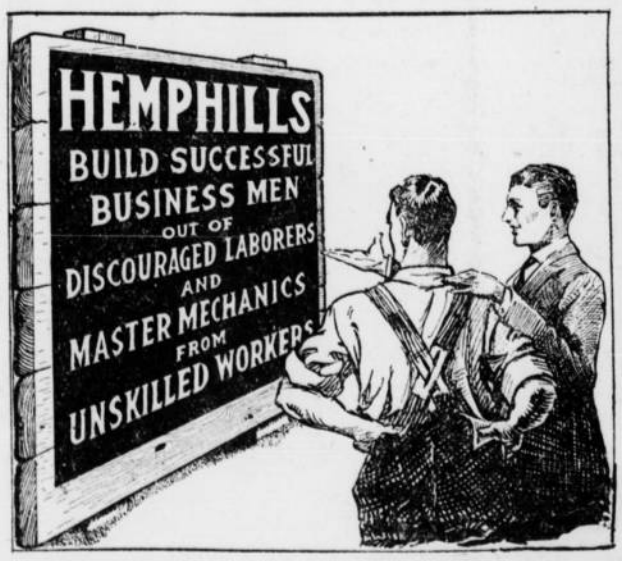
Course includes full and complete instruction and practice in repairing and re-treading tires, steam vulcanizing, tube repairing, sectional work, relining, etc. Average time required, four to six weeks. Jobs sure—wages $100 to $250 per month.

OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING, BATTERY WORK AND REPAIRING

Course includes brazing, welding, cutting and practical experience in welding broken parts; also instruction in tearing down, building up, repairing, testing and recharging of storage batteries. Average time required, four to six weeks. A knowledge of this work gives you a chance to start up in business with small capital. Wages $100 to $250 per month.

Barber Trade

Course consists of the care and selection of tools, honing, stropping, preparing strops, also instruction in hair cutting, shaving, beard trimming, shampooing, facial massage, dyeing, etc., and practical experience on living subjects. Average time required, eight weeks. Barbers wanted everywhere. Look at the "want" columns. Another opportunity to start for yourself with small capital. Wages $25 to $50 per week.



If you take the full Winter Course—we will give you the *Special Radio Course Free*

Important Notice We will pay $1.25 for your wheat at Winnipeg, Hemphill shares your loss. We will give you any of our $100 courses of training at any Hemphill School for a storage ticket of No. 1, No. 2 or No. 3 Northern wheat on this basis—only sufficient wheat taken on this plan to make up $100. We will also pay your railway fare to your nearest Hemphill School. Write for details of this generous offer.

If You Don't Like the Course You First Took Up—Transfer to Another

You have this privilege without extra charge providing the change is made within one week. If you move unexpectedly to another district, you can complete your course at another Hemphill School without additional cost. Hemphill's is the only organization of its kind in America that can make this offer. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose by clipping the coupon and sending it in for our beautiful free catalogue which describes our schools and courses in detail. Do it now!

Schools remain open Christmas week—closing only Christmas Day and New Year's Day. Students, however, can return home for Christmas if they so desire.

Hemphill Trade Schools Ltd.

CALGARY, ALTA. 228 Ninth Ave. East
EDMONTON, ALTA. 10212-101st Street
VANCOUVER, B.C. 1311-1315 Granville St.
REGINA, SASK. 1711 Rose Street
SASKATOON, SASK. 20th Street East
MONTREAL, QUE. 143 St. Lawrence St.
WINNIPEG, MAN. 580 Main Street
TORONTO, ONT. 163 King St. West
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. 107 Nicolett Ave.
SEATTLE, WASH. Cor. Pike and Melrose St.

MAIL THIS COUPON TONIGHT

Hemphill Trade Schools Ltd. (Address School nearest you)

Please send me, without obligation, your folder and full particulars of course which I have marked with X.

.....Auto Tractor Engineering	.....Oxy-acetylene Welding
.....Electrical Ignition Work	.....Battery Service Work
.....Tire Vulcanizing and Repairing	.....The Barber Trade
.....Telegraphy	

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

(I saw it in the G.G.G., Dec. 20, 1922)